

Supply Convoy Mailed

Communists Renew Attacks Along Coast Below Da Nang

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (AP).—Enemy forces backed by tanks and heavy artillery renewed their assaults today along the northern coast below Da Nang.

Official sources said that the attacks in Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces were part of a harassing operation aimed at disrupting the Saigon government's credibility in protecting the population it claims it controls.

The fighting has created thousands of new refugees.

Speared by tanks, hundreds of North Vietnamese troops attacked South Vietnamese infantrymen east of Tien Phuoc district town, 40 miles south of Da Nang.

In Southern Quang Ngai Province, 80 miles to the southeast,

enemy troops poured more than 1,000 shells into government positions near the district towns of Dien Phu and Ba To.

Towns Have Fallen

The district towns of Tien Phuoc and Ba To themselves already have fallen but some government forces remain around them.

Initial field reports said that the most serious assault was at Tien Phuoc, 10 miles west of Highway 1. After several hours of fighting, the assault was driven back, field reports said.

The North Vietnamese forces counterattacked South Vietnamese troops, who had moved closer to the eastern outskirts of Tien Phuoc.

By midmorning, it was reported, a North Vietnamese tank had been knocked out by ground troops and the enemy infantrymen were withdrawing after the initial pre-dawn assault.

No casualty reports were available.

The Saigon command described South Vietnamese casualties as light in the shellings, attacks near Ba To and Dien Phu.

While Highway 1 was reported to be open north of Quang Ngai city, it was becoming more hazardous and subject to enemy interdiction. The stretch of the highway from Quang Ngai city northward to Da Nang is 75 miles. One supply truck was hit today by a small rocket 25 miles north of Quang Ngai city.

Highway Out

To the south of Quang Ngai city, the highway remained out at several points. A delayed report said that a resupply convoy moving southward to the Duc district town was mired two days ago.

No major action was reported elsewhere in South Vietnam. A 20,000-man South Vietnamese sweep operation in the two northernmost provinces of Thua Thien and Quang Tri above Da Nang produced no significant fighting.

U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantoms attacked the 150-mile northwest rail line between Hanoi and China yesterday.

The Air Force said that the planes destroyed a railroad bridge 64 miles northwest of Hanoi and cut the line 10 miles farther south.

The U.S. command said that Air Force, Navy and Marine pilots flew more than 300 tactical strikes yesterday against military targets throughout North Vietnam.

8 Planes Claimed

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency said yesterday that eight U.S. planes were shot down between Wednesday and Friday.

In Cambodia, 16 Cambodian soldiers were killed and 38 wounded in fighting around the town of Chamkha on Highway 2, 23 miles from Phnom Penh, the Cambodian high command reported.

and they thus explode the plastic," the marshal stated.

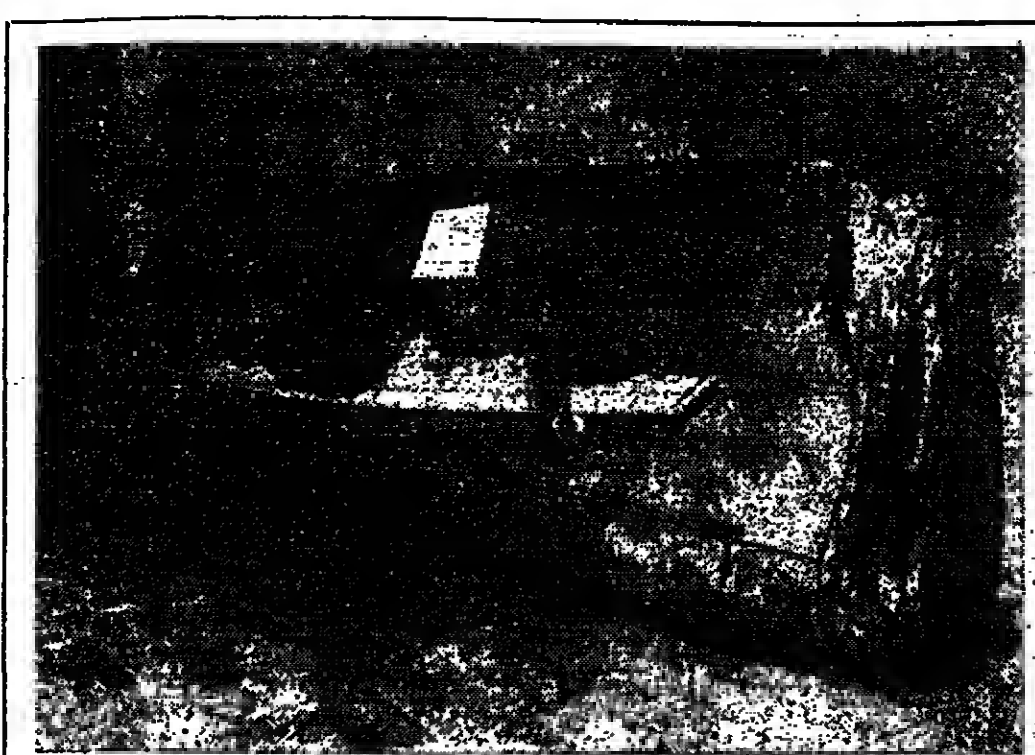
He added that the Cambodian government would reward any person who arrested rabbit buyers.

The marshal also referred to the current critical shortage of rice, which provoked widespread looting in the Cambodian capital, by saying that in August "the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong came to eat up all our rice."

"Happily we have friends, notably Thailand, the Republic of South Vietnam and Japan, and thanks to them we have been able to escape from famine and death," the marshal added.

Thailand has agreed to sell Cambodia 30,000 tons of rice at world market prices and for hard currency while Japan is sending about 6,000 tons as an outright gift. South Vietnam has not given or sold rice to Cambodia but a loan of 10,000 tons of surplus U.S. rice in Vietnam has been arranged by the Nixon administration, which was not mentioned in the marshal's message.

"The lights attract the rabbits



OOPS—This 36-foot-long flap fell to the ground on Saturday in an open field near Mayence, Germany, not far from a row of houses. It was lost by a Pan Am jumbo jet, carrying 300 passengers, as it was approaching the Frankfurt Rhine-Main airport. Nevertheless, the huge aircraft made a safe landing and a spokesman said none of the passengers had even noticed that one of the six flaps was missing.

Uganda Reports Invaders Divided

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Obote's Langi followers, they said.

A Uganda military spokesman said last night that a lieutenant in a mechanized battalion had been killed at Mubuku, bringing the official Ugandan death toll to 10 soldiers and more than 150 civilians.

No casualty figures for the invasion force have been issued since midweek, when the Ugandan spokesman said that 330 of the invaders had been killed and 75 captured.

Gen. Amin yesterday confirmed the arrival of Libyan aircraft carrying troops and arms to aid in the conflict. He gave no figures, but reports from Tanzania and Kenya said that there were 400 troops with sophisticated Soviet and Chinese weapons.

"I welcome you as brothers," Gen. Amin was quoted as telling them. He praised Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi as a man "who means what he says."

The people of Uganda will never forget this gesture, because... the Libyans have been the first to come to their protection."

Fighting Reported

Gen. Amin said that Uganda had no intention of attacking Tanzania, but he said that fighting was still in progress just inside Tanzanian territory. In Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian government said that it had no reports of fighting within its borders and declared that the reported battle area was "quiet."

Meanwhile, in Kampala, five guerrillas captured during last week's fighting on the Uganda-Tanzania border, including an officer described as a cousin of Mr. Obote, were produced before reporters at the Makindye Military Prison here today.

Some men wearing leg irons and handcuffs were led away after about a minute.

Some bore wounds apparently received during the fighting but none showed obvious signs of recent maltreatment.

Among the five was a Capt. Olye, described as the former president's cousin, and Pincho Ali, former secretary for research in Mr. Obote's government.

An army spokesman later announced the death of Joshua Wakholi, a former minister of public service and cabinet affairs in Mr. Obote's regime, who was among the guerrillas captured yesterday.

The government said at the time that Mr. Wakholi had been seriously wounded and it was not certain that he would survive.

Today's announcement said: "His body was buried somewhere in the bush around Kibuku."

An Egyptian presidential envoy went to East Africa yesterday for talks to end hostilities between Uganda and Tanzania.

Hassan Bobol, foreign affairs undersecretary, was sent to the area by President Anwar Sadat in response to an appeal by President Nyerere.

Mr. Sadat decided on the mission following a meeting he had in Cairo Friday with Tanzanian acting Foreign Minister I. Kinnings.

Mr. Sadat was told that some

nations had been in touch with

Tanzania and had tried to push it into action against the Amin regime but that Tanzania had refused. The countries were not named.

Kaunda in Tanzania

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday to confer with President Nyerere on the Tanzania-Uganda crisis.

A Tanzanian spokesman said that it was not known how long he would stay.

Meanwhile, Algerian President

Houari Boumedienne yesterday appealed to fellow African heads of state to find a joint solution to the "inhuman war" between Uganda and Tanzania.

In a message to his colleagues, he said that Algeria was ready to associate itself with any peace initiative within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

"I am sure that our joint efforts will make the higher interests of Africa prevail," he said.

Accepted by West

The new wording, while not completely satisfactory to the Western powers, was, in the end accepted by them in an effort to achieve the widest possible support for the secretary-general's proposal.

The agenda item was assigned to the assembly's legal committee. Despite the concessions made in the new wording, a group of states, including China, Cuba and the Arab group, voted against the agenda item.

The final vote was 66 in favor, 27 against and 33 abstentions. An effort by Yemen to put off the consideration of terrorism until next year was defeated 57 to 47, with 23 abstentions.

The Soviet Union, which abstained on the General Committee vote, voted in favor of putting off consideration.

Had the assembly failed to inscribe the item on terrorism in its agenda, it would have represented a severe blow to Mr. Waldheim.

After asking for inscription of the item, he had held a marathon session of consultations with the United States, China, Cuba and the Arab group, voted against the agenda item.

Amplifying Statement

To gain more support, he issued an amplifying statement, which made it clear that the item was not directed against states fighting colonial oppression.

Speaking for the United States, Ambassador George Bush said that failure to inscribe the item might prove a turning point for the UN.

"If we cannot discuss this issue, what in heaven's name can we do?" Mr. Bush asked.

Earlier in the day, China suffered two decisive defeats. The assembly by a wide margin defeated an effort by a group of countries led by China to inscribe its agenda item dealing with the peaceful reunification of

expected to go to Africans after the expulsions.

Today, a special charter flight carried 180 expelled Ugandan Asians into suburban Stansted Airport and disembarked them, shivering, into a bitterly cold wind. It was the third plane to arrive since Gen. Amin announced expulsion of the Asians. As passengers left the plane today the women clutched their cardigans around their sari.

Families carried bedding tied with string, transistor radios and baskets of food—all that they were allowed to bring from their homes.

The British also are concerned about the safety of 1,000 white Britons working in Uganda.

The Asians, mostly of Indian and Pakistani origin, were granted British citizenship in 1962 when the former colony of Uganda became independent. Hundreds hold key commercial posts

in the country. They will meet with the British high commissioner in Uganda later, in hopes of determining whether to begin extra flights and to see what can be done about assuring the safety of Asians traveling to Uganda's international airport at Entebbe.

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Mail-Bomb Gets To Phnom Penh, Target Is Gone

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 24 (AP).—A Cambodian post office has found a letter-bomb addressed to the former Israeli ambassador here similar to the one which killed an Israeli diplomat in London last week, military police said yesterday.

The bomb, mailed in Amsterdam last month, was spotted by post office workers and dismantled by the military police Friday, they said. The letter contained plastic explosive, but its detonator was broken and probably would not have worked, they said.

Former ambassador Emmanuel Galbar handed over his post to Ambassador Shimon Arimor earlier this month, but the change was apparently unknown to the sender of the letter.

4 Found in Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Four bombs mailed to four Jordanian officials were intercepted and defused yesterday at Amman's central post office, a government spokesman said.

The parcel-bombs had been posted from Amsterdam, he added.

Peking Aide in Rome

ROME, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Chen Hua-min, China's deputy foreign trade minister, arrived here today to open Chinese trade exhibition tomorrow.

Mr. Chen was greeted at the airport by Sen. Giulio Orlando, under secretary at the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry, and other Italian officials.

The exhibition is being held in the Palazzo di Congressi in the modernistic EUR suburb south of the capital.

Brazil-Israel Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Brazil and Israel have agreed to exchange scientific data on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, according to Shalheveth Freier, director-general of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Freier announced Friday that the two countries would exchange students as well as information.

It was accepted, however, that a report should be prepared for a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers scheduled for Nov. 20. It was also agreed that one of the main weaknesses of Europe's security services is that they tend to cooperate with each other only after a terrorist incident and have not exchanged enough information to allow them to take joint preventive measures.

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After Text Is Softened

UN Votes to Discuss Terrorism

By Robert Aliga

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (NYT).—The General Assembly last night inscribed on its agenda an amended version of the item on terrorism that had been proposed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and recommended Friday to the plenary session by its General Committee.

The new item was a good deal softer than the General Committee version, but it still failed to win the support of the Arab bloc.

The item, as passed last night, called for "measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which he in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which makes some people to sacrifice human lives including their own, in an attempt to effect radical change."

The original version had made no mention of a study of the underlying causes of terrorism.

But the wording of the amended version was drawn from the phrasing Mr. Waldheim used in making a statement on Wednesday night in an effort to win wider support for the agenda item he had proposed.

The new wording, while not completely satisfactory to the Western powers, was, in the end accepted by them in an effort to achieve the widest possible support for the secretary-general's proposal.

The agenda item was assigned to the assembly's legal committee. Despite the concessions made in the new wording, a group of states, including China, Cuba and the Arab group, voted against the agenda item.

The final vote was 66 in favor, 27 against and 33 abstentions. An effort by Yemen to put off the consideration of terrorism until next year was defeated 57 to 47, with 23 abstentions.

The Soviet Union, which abstained on the General Committee vote, voted in favor of putting off consideration.

Had the assembly failed to inscribe the item on terrorism in its agenda, it would have represented a severe blow to Mr. Waldheim.

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"If we cannot discuss this issue, what in heaven's name can we do?" Mr. Bush asked.

Earlier in the day, China suffered two decisive defeats. The assembly by a wide margin defeated an effort by a group of countries led by China to inscribe its agenda item dealing with the peaceful reunification of

measures that could have resulted in a General Assembly debate that would have been acutely embarrassing to the United States. The vote was 70 to 35 with 21 abstentions.

It also, over the strong objections of China, inscribed on the agenda an item that will allow debate in the assembly of the membership of Bangladesh in the Security Council for the first time last month, prevent Bangladesh's membership.

Discussion of the membership application had such wide support in the plenary session that new China or Pakistan, the princely states of membership Bangladesh, called for a vote the matter.

U.S. Treasury Adviser Urges End to Fixed Exchange Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).

An American economist today proposed that major decisions on exchange rates be left to national authorities, with "minor decisions" for "fine-tuning" of those rates delegated to the International Monetary Fund.

Yale Prof. Henry C. Wallich, a consultant to the U.S. Treasury, made this suggestion in the ninth annual Per Jacobson Lecture, a prelude to the IMF and World Bank meeting which begins here tomorrow.

At the same time, the Group of Ten industrial nations held their regular meeting in advance of the major conference, with French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing presiding over the chairmanship.

Prof. Wallich said that the "events of 1971" demonstrated the need for reform of the Bretton Woods system. "The world has changed," he said, "in a way that makes the dollar standard with virtually fixed rates unfeasible."

Growing Consensus

Rate changes have become "worldwide events," which nations seek to delay as much as possible. But now, the economist said, there is a growing consensus for "limited flexibility," which could take many forms.

Under the old system, exchange rates were allowed to change only when they were in "fundamental disequilibrium," a condition that was almost never met.

Prof. Wallich started with the

assumption that this system "rather than by quantum jump and that some of the holder nations such as the Arab group should be ruled out."

He focused on a proposal that would emphasize "effective" rates that is, the weighted composite value of a currency, in terms of all other currencies.

He would have each country to the IMF the range in which they would be prepared to let their effective rates varied the IMF. That body, then, the basis of certain indicators, would adjust the rates within the limits stated by each country.

Advantages Seen

"Leaving the fine-tuning of exchange rates to the IMF," Prof. Wallich told the audience, "offers a number of advantages. They include making sure that changes in rates are actual made but small enough to discourage speculation and the possibility of balancing changes by devaluation and revaluation."

From time to time, Prof. Wallich said, each nation could review its decisions about the permitted range of effective rates.

Jeremy Morse, an executive director of the Bank of England and J. G. Patel of India, recently named deputy administrator of the UN Development Program, in a discussion of the Wallich speech.

Schweitzer Confirms Effort By U.S. to Oust Him From IMI

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of Mr. Schweitzer, who built up an enormous reserve of goodwill in the last nine years.

Mr. Schweitzer's own future overshadowed substance of his press conference, which has become a traditional preliminary of the annual meetings.

He did express optimism that consensus was developing on the general points at issue among nations on the question of international monetary reform.

He offered the view that reform would "be done in stages" and "if we can have agreed on general principles, even in outline, by next year's annual meeting, that would be a major achievement."

Most nations, Mr. Schweitzer said, now believe that there should be more flexibility in exchange rates, a growing role for SDRs (paper gold) and a much reduced role for the dollar as the major source of international credit.

Assistant Dean

At Harvard Is

Found Murdered

BOSTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—A Harvard University assistant dean, who was a black journalist, was found dead in his apartment here yesterday, police said.

Joseph Strickland, 44, assistant dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, was apparently murdered overnight, police said. His body was sprawled under a running shower when found by a neighbor.

Police ruled out robbery as a motive. They withheld details of their preliminary investigation.

Mr. Strickland was a member of the Detroit Free Press staff when it won the 1968 Pulitzer Prize, for coverage of Detroit race riots.

Leftist Labor Leader

Freed by Argentine

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The Argentine military government yesterday released Agustín Tosco, a leftist labor leader who was jailed without trial for 17 months under the country's state-of-siege laws.

Mr. Tosco was the best-known of the detainees held under the laws. The government says that the total number of these men, described by anti-government forces as political prisoners, is 100 but dissidents say that the figure is nearer 1,000.

While he was imprisoned in Patagonia, Mr. Tosco was elected secretary-general of the powerful Cordoba branch of the Light and Power Workers' Union.

Arab Is Condemned

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (UPI).

A military court today sentenced Guma Mahmoud Khalil, 25, an Arab from Nabulus, to death for planting an explosive charge in a Mediterranean resort. He suffered severe injuries in the premature explosion of the charge in the Nathanya bus terminal in July. The explosion caused no other casualties and caused only small damage. Israel has never executed a condemned Arab prisoner.

WEATHER

| | ° F | ° C | Clouds |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------|
| ALBANY | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| ANCHORAGE | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| ATLANTA | 28 | 78 | Cloudy |
| BALTIMORE | 28 | 78 | Cloudy |
| BELLEVILLE | 11 | 52 | Rain |
| BIRMINGHAM | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| BOSTON | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| BUFFALO | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| CALGARY | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| COLUMBIA | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| COLUMBIANA | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| DALLAS | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| DENVER | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| FRANKFURT | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| GALVESTON | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| HONOLULU | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| INDIANAPOLIS | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| JACKSONVILLE | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| LOS ANGELES | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| MADRID | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| MILAN | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| MUNICH | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
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| WICHITA | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |

(Continued on Page 1)

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مكتبة الأمل

Survey Finds

ng Experience Shows n's Lead Could Vanish

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

TON, N. J., Sept. 24. — Experience gained in elections since the late 1960s shows that the present lead of President Nixon over McGovern in the presidential race could be reversed by election day.

McGovern's lead when he was elected in 1968 was 10 points. In the 1970 mid-term elections, he lost 10 points. In the 1972 election, he is expected to lose 10 points.

Further Indication

Not only does the past trend history, as recorded by Gallup surveys, offer evidence that the gap between the major party candidates can close, but internal evidence from a recent survey gives further indication that this could happen in the current race.

All Democratic defectors in the survey—that is, registered voters who describe themselves as Democrats but currently prefer Mr. Nixon—were asked to pick up considerable strength in the closing weeks of this year's campaign—particularly in view of this year's record Democratic defection.

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All Democratic defectors in the survey—that is, registered voters who describe themselves as Democrats but currently prefer Mr. Nixon—were asked to pick up considerable strength in the closing weeks of this year's campaign—particularly in view of this year's record Democratic defection.

How strongly do you feel about your choice—would you say you are almost certain to vote for him, or do you think you may change your mind and vote for the other man?

Do you feel the candidate you now favor would be much better than the other man, or do you feel that it probably wouldn't make much difference one way or the other who wins?

Analysis of the results of both questions reveals that roughly half of the vote of Democrats who currently favor Mr. Nixon could be described as "soft." It is among Democratic defectors that Mr. Nixon represents about one voter in seven among all registered voters (or 15 percent of the electorate), where the "return-to-the-fold" factor would be most likely to operate.

The evidence from many years of polling, not only in this country but abroad, negates the claims of a "bandwagon" movement. More often it is the candidate who is shown to be lagging behind who picks up strength during the course of an election.

McGovern Support Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Sen. McGovern received some comfort from two public opinion polls published yesterday. Both had consistently shown him lagging far behind President Nixon.

The Harris survey showed that a majority of voters want to cut defense expenditures, a key promise of the Democrat, and the Gallup Poll reported that Sen. McGovern's support among black voters nearly matches the average given to Democratic candidates in national elections since 1952.

McGovern's Lead

September of 1948, when he held a substantial lead over his Democratic opponent, Harry Truman. Although Poll reported constant r. Truman during the week, polling was disabused about three weeks before the election on the incorrect that a candidate with said late in the campaign maintain the lead. The use showed Mr. Truman held a 4-to-3 lead. Mr. Dewey, however, had a percentage point lead in the final week of the campaign.

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TUNING UP—President Nixon plays and large crowd sings "Happy Birthday" to U.S. Representative Eligio (Kika) de La Garza on campaign visit to Texas, Friday.

In One-Day Visit Nixon Woos Texans of Both Parties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon returned here yesterday after a visit designed to cement relations with both Democrats and Republicans in Texas—a key state in his strategy for re-election in November.

He dined on steak and Burgundy wine Friday night at the ranch of Democrat John Connally, a former Texas governor who also was Mr. Nixon's Treasury secretary. Present were 400 other Democrats from Texas and elsewhere who are backing his candidacy.

Yesterday morning he mapped campaign battle plans in San Antonio with Sen. John Tower and other Texas Republican leaders.

In a statement issued just before his departure, Mr. Nixon hailed consumer price figures issued Friday as proof that his new economic policies were stemming inflation.

"The plain fact is that American workers have scored greater increases in spendable income in the past year than at any time in the past eight years," he said.

"This is greatly pleasing to me—it shows we definitely are on the right track with our economic policies," Mr. Nixon declared.

At San Antonio Airport, the President had been warmly greeted by several thousand well-wishers.

Among the long-time Democrats at the Connally ranch Friday night was James Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who told reporters that the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern, had neither the congressional record nor the leadership capabilities needed to win his vote.

He said that this November would be the first time he had ever voted Republican.

Today, the President worked at his Camp David, Md., retreat on speeches he will make in the next three days as he takes his re-election campaign from coast to coast.

Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon will address the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at its opening session here, the two bodies announced.

Observers here said that Mr. Nixon would be unlikely to make his appearance tomorrow unless he had some concrete statements to make on American policy attitudes toward a remodeling of world economic relationships.

Mr. Nixon is to go to New York on Tuesday to address a fund-raising dinner and the next day will fly to San Francisco for a luncheon speech to be followed that night by a fund-raising speech in Los Angeles.

While in the two big states—New York has 41 electoral votes and California has 45—Mr. Nixon is expected to make other appearances in search of the new majority of Democrats, Republicans and independent voters he seeks in the Nov. 7 election.

After his return yesterday from his one-day visit to Texas—whose 26 electoral votes he failed to win in both the 1960 and 1968 presidential races—Mr. Nixon paused at the White House to greet 300 members of Young Labor for Nixon, telling the newly formed group that "the dignity of work

is something we all ought to appreciate in this country . . . A man should work for what he gets and get what he works for."

Then he flew to the Catalina Mountains to spend the rest of the weekend at scheduled Camp David. With him were Mrs. Nixon, daughter Julie Eisenhower and White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

In addition to the upcoming speeches, aides said, Mr. Nixon reviewed legislation pending before Congress. They provided no details.

McGovern Voices Optimism, Says His Polls Show Gains

By George Lardner Jr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (WP).—"Senator, do you think your standing in the polls is going to improve? Soon?"

"It can't get any worse," said George McGovern.

The Democratic presidential candidate was going through another week of campaigning with an unwavering sense of progress. It was nothing sensational perhaps. But as McGovern observed in Detroit the other night, he had nowhere to go but up.

Subsequently, he said that his own polls "show we're making gains." He hinted at a rise of about 5 percent since Labor Day, Sept. 4, when his stock was running 34 points behind President Nixon.

"I think we're beginning to get across," the South Dakotan said. "It's a slow process." Adverse findings in the polls hurt, to the extent that he has suffered in the realms of morale and money, he said. They also tend to stifle chances of getting a movement or bandwagon psychology going, Sen. McGovern observed.

As a result, he said, "it's been hard to generate the kind of enthusiasm and excitement you want. But . . . when we do start to move, I think it'll be a steady climb."

Relaxing in an armchair, Sen. McGovern chatted in his Pittsburgh hotel suite Friday night with newsmen traveling with him. He sipped a vodka-and-tonic and spoke in confident, measured tones despite a new set of frustrations.

The three television networks, Sen. McGovern said, have refused to sell him the 15 or 30-minute blocks of time that he wants to lay out his stands to the nation.

"So far, all the major networks have said no half-hour slots, no 15-minute slots, until the last week or so of the campaign," the candidate reported. "If we have to wait until then, it's kind of an arbitrary thing that I don't understand."

Elaborating on the "week or so" that Sen. McGovern had mentioned, his national political director, Frank Mankiewicz, said that the final two weeks of the campaign are the only ones that the networks have been willing to proclaim as open season for more than political spot announcements. He said they apparently want to protect their new fall programs.

But Sen. McGovern is eager to start his projected series of "fire-side chats" to give the public a better sense of his candidacy than quickie interviews and hurried rallies provide.

"Maybe I'm doing this partly just to satisfy my own sense of what a presidential campaign ought to be," he said. Each program would be devoted to a single topic, such as "crime and drugs," foreign policy other than that dealing with Vietnam, and "some of the problems facing our country," from no-knock search laws to the Nixon administration's ideas about freedom of the press.

Sen. McGovern also wants to televise a speech on Vietnam that he is planning to deliver probably in New York City, Oct. 9, the fourth anniversary of President Nixon's 1968 statement that those who can't bring peace in a four-year term in office don't deserve another term.

McGovern's Lead

September of 1948, when he held a substantial lead over his Democratic opponent, Harry Truman. Although Poll reported constant r. Truman during the week, polling was disabused about three weeks before the election on the incorrect that a candidate with said late in the campaign maintain the lead. The use showed Mr. Truman held a 4-to-3 lead. Mr. Dewey, however, had a percentage point lead in the final week of the campaign.

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In U.S. Consumer-Group Study Little Nutrition Seen in Baby Foods

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., Sept. 24 (WP).—A selected variety of commercial strained baby foods tested by Consumers Union provides a relatively low percentage of an infant's daily nutritional need.

The nonprofit testing organization said that a jar of some baby foods would provide only 10 to 20 percent of the recommended daily dietary allowance (RDA) of protein as determined by the National Academy of Science-National Research Council for children two to six months of age.

"Only the meat baby foods [tested] provide a high percentage of an infant's RDA of protein, about 80 percent or more," Consumers Union said.

Again with the principal exception of meats, most jars of tested baby foods were analyzed as having relatively small percentages of the RDA of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, iron and vitamins A and C. The consumer organization describes all of these as essential nutrients.

No Cause for Alarm

"The relative lack of nutrition in strained baby food is no real cause for alarm," CU said, "since an infant can get nearly all of his RDA of nutrients in milk and a daily vitamin and mineral supplement (recommended by most pediatricians)."

The consumer organization seeks to make it clear that it does not blame baby food manufacturers for the nutritional content of baby food since it closely parallels the contents of the fresh ingredients.

However, it is critical of the

Common U.S. Foods Found 'Essentially Free' of Mercury

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT).—The most commonly eaten foods in the United States, with the exception of certain fish, are free of significant quantities of mercury contamination, a team of Food and Drug Administration scientists has found.

The scientists tested between 20 and 35 samples each of flour, powdered milk, whole milk, sugar, potatoes, beef, chicken, shrimp, liver and eggs and found all to contain less than 50 parts per billion of mercury.

The minimum level of mercury generally held to pose a threat to health is 5 parts per million, a concentration more than 100 times stronger than any found in the foods tested in this study.

The results of the tests were reported in the current issue of Science, a weekly journal. The report was made by James T. Farmer, Melvin H. Friedman and David N. Lincoln of the FDA's division of chemistry and physics and Leonard A. Ford and Max Jaffee of the division of drug chemistry.

Representative Samples

The researchers said the samples of food were collected from all parts of the country to get a representative cross section. The tests used a method called neutron activation analysis.

The median concentration of mercury found in the samples varied from less than one part per billion in whole milk to 14 in shrimp. In other words, half the samples tested in each group fell below the median level. The highest sample was of shrimp at 43 parts per billion, and second

highest was powdered milk at 27. "With the exception of certain fish," the scientists concluded, "the major foods in the United States are essentially free of mercury."

Previous testing has shown some fish to contain mercury in concentrations well above 5 parts per million. Whenever such fish are found in commercial stocks by federal inspectors making spot checks, they are not allowed to be sold.

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Is Launched by U.S.

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Sept. 24 (AP).—Explorer-47, a flying physics laboratory heading for an orbit extending more than halfway to the moon, was described yesterday by space officials as "a good bird in a good orbit."

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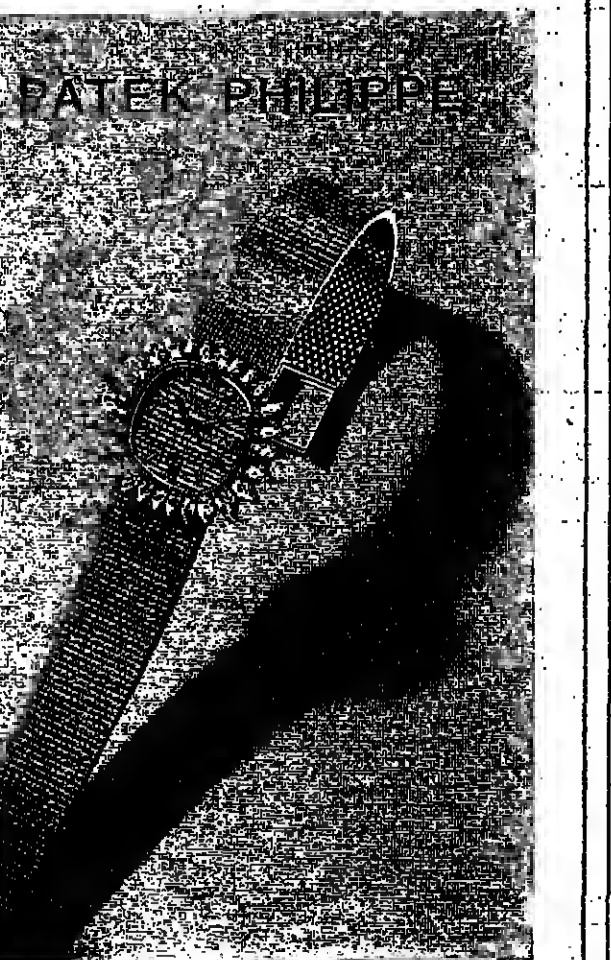
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TRAVEL GUIDE



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killer lamarellia. It is subtle,
with a flagellum, and under a
microscope has a round look.

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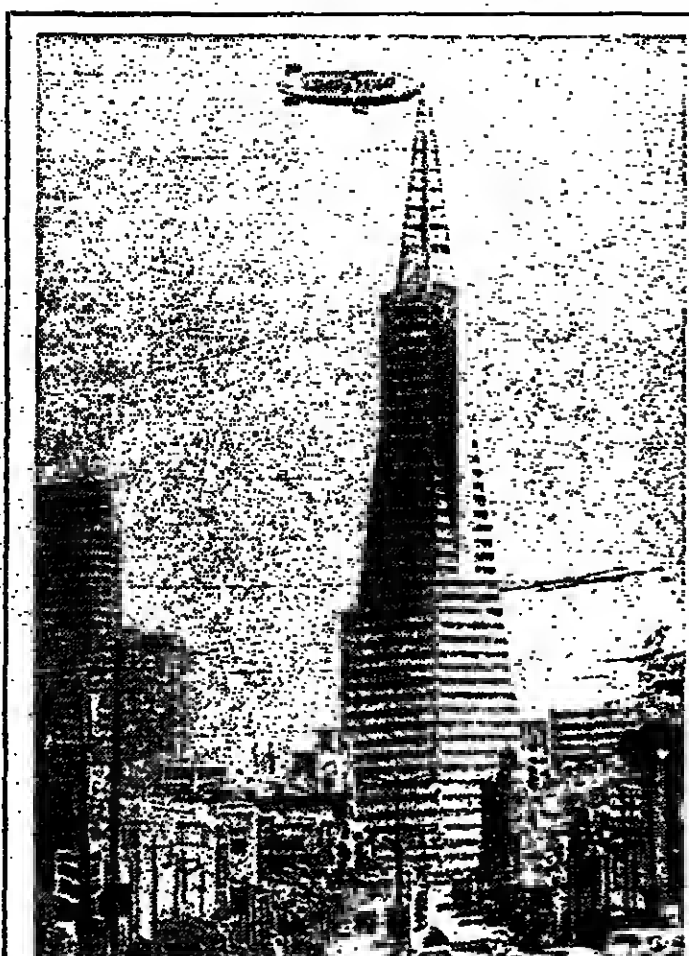
Irish Party Boycotting Talks Start Today; Held Doomed to Fail

Sept. 24 (AP).—Ireland's first attempt at a peace talks since imposed direct rule in 1970 is set to begin today. Observers felt the talks were doomed to fail from the start. The talks, being staged at a hotel outside London, are being boycotted by Catholic politicians. Their absence, many believe, will make the talks meaningless. The talks are being held at a hotel outside London, north of England, are being boycotted by Catholic politicians. Their absence, many believe, will make the talks meaningless. The talks are being held at a hotel outside London, north of England, are being boycotted by Catholic politicians. Their absence, many believe, will make the talks meaningless.

IRA Operations
The negotiations are taking place, however, against a backdrop of stepped-up IRA operations against British troops in the North. Since attacks on mobile patrols in Belfast and Londonderry have increased the army's casualty rate recently. Two troops in a Saracen armored car had a narrow escape early today when a landmine placed on a country road near Newtownbutler in County Fermanagh exploded seconds too soon. At least five guerrilla gunmen fired late yesterday on army barracks at Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital. The army claimed one sniper was hit. At Portadown, a furniture factory was burned down, after four guerrillas doused the workshop in gasoline and set it ablaze.

Fort Worth 5 in N.Y.
NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The "Fort Worth Five" arrived in New York today to the cheers of about 200 supporters and family members and the sounds of an Irish pipe band. The five, all Irish-born New Yorkers, were released on \$50,000 bail yesterday from the Texas prison where they have been since June for refusing to testify before a Fort Worth grand jury probing alleged gun-running activities in the United States for the Irish Republican Army.

Their attorney, Paul O'Dwyer, congratulated the five men for their "steadfastness" for refusing to cooperate with the grand jury "in the face of a tyrannical Justice Department and a robot judge."



AN OPTICAL ILLUSION—It appears that this Good-year airship is moored to the tip of San Francisco's tallest skyscraper, the Trans-America Pyramid. But actually the timing and vantage point of a newspaper photographer brought about the optical illusion as the blimp didn't come within 700 feet of the tower.

Israel Bars 20 Members of JDL From Traveling Into Arab Areas

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Twenty members of the militant Jewish Defense League, including its president, have been banned from entering Israeli-controlled Arab territory to conduct political activity.

Military sources said that the injunction was issued Friday by the military commander for the areas to prevent any breach of the law or disruption of public order.

The American-based league last week announced a new offensive policy, following the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes, and has admitted being behind attempts to smuggle arms out of Israel for use against Arabs in the United States and elsewhere.

Shlomo Hillel, the Israeli minister of police, warned that the government would have to consider declaring the organization illegal.

Lebanon Reportedly Sets Up Liaison Unit With Guerrillas

By Eric Pace

BEIRUT, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Well-placed Lebanese informants have reported that Arab commando leaders and Lebanese officials have formed a joint liaison committee to oversee relations between civil and military authorities here and the 3,000 full-time commandos estimated to be in Lebanon.

The report came yesterday amid anxiety among Arab moderates that commandos of the Black September organization were planning a new attack, perhaps in England. These fears were fueled by reports of such guerrilla intentions from London and Cairo.

"We know the Black September will do more things," one Arab ambassador said grimly, "but when can they say where?"

The Black September group claimed responsibility for the killing of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich Sept. 5. Both Arabs and Israelis have connected Black September to el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group.

Two Die in Incident
Moderate Arabs hope that the new liaison committee will be able to prevent acts of violence here in Lebanon, such as that Friday at the village of Damur, 15 miles south of Beirut, in which one commando and one Lebanese soldier died.

The size and membership of the committee have not yet been disclosed, but it was thought likely to include Yasser Arafat, the leader of el-Fatah, who took an active part in negotiations with Lebanese authorities last week.

The leaders of the commandos have so far acquiesced in a series of new restrictions on their move-

ment imposed by the Lebanese Army last week under a state of emergency declared when Israeli raiders struck southern Lebanon last weekend.

That 36-hour incursion left more than 75 army, commando and civilian dead, by Arab count. An air shipment of Soviet medical supplies for survivors of the raid arrived at Beirut airport from Moscow Friday night, but it was not clear whether the supplies were for wounded soldiers, commandos, civilians, or for all of them.

There were no further reports of outside aid to the commandos, but sources close to the guerrillas said that contacts between them and one benefactor, North Korea, had flagged lately. North Korea, following China's lead, has sought increasing contacts with the non-Communist world.

Friday, Charles Bray, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said in Washington that North Korea had been supplying arms to the Arab commandos.

Mr. Laird, however, said he is "concerned about the Russian airlift into Syria," which other officials said involved daily flights of three or four ANA-12 and ANA-22 transport planes. Officials said the flights have been into airfields near Damascus.

The ANA-22 is capable of carrying 175,000 pounds of troops and matériel, including very large pieces of equipment such as those used in surface-to-air missiles. But the officials stressed that the exact nature of the equipment is not yet known.

Mr. Laird mentioned the airlift as he criticized proposals to cut U.S. forces unilaterally in both northern and southern Europe. He appeared on the NBC

Unity Center Launched by 16 Christian Sects

JERUSALEM, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Representatives of 16 Christian denominations prayed together today to dedicate an ecumenical institute set up to foster world peace and understanding.

"It is my hope that this institute will radiate out the spirit of love and prayer and dedication for all Christian communities," said the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind. He was appointed by Pope Paul VI in 1964 to organize the \$2-million, 25-acre Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Theological Studies.

The money was provided by Ignatius Aloysius O'Shaughnessy, of St. Paul, Minn. The institute, overlooking Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the Dead Sea and the Judean Hills, will accept 50 scholars a year.

Eban Visits Rogers, Wins New Support No Criticism Made On Raid in Lebanon

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers has endorsed Israel's contention that priority should be given to combating the current wave of Arab terrorism and expressed no reproach for Israel's recent attacks against guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

In a 75-minute meeting with the Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, on Friday, Mr. Rogers also put considerable stress on keeping options open for negotiating a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Eban's emphasis was more on preventive action. "The terrorist movement," he said as he left the State Department, "constitutes an obstacle to negotiation and therefore we ought to try to get the obstacle out of the way if we want to move on to our ultimate aim of negotiation. This is a matter on which we should concentrate all action."

He said it was not Israel that had turned down proposals to negotiate, and added: "One of the expressions of refusal to negotiate is the open encouragement they give to terrorist movements. . . . The responsibility for the absence of negotiations is exclusively an Arab one, in theory by refusing to negotiate and in practice by . . . going on with this killing and murder."

Three Countries Named
He mentioned Egypt, Syria and Lebanon as perpetrators of the new form of warfare because of their support of the terrorists. He also confirmed warnings that Israel would not wait for the terrorists to strike first.

A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Eban and Mr. Rogers had held a "thorough and specific discussion of the possibilities for international cooperation and concrete ways to deal with the problems of terrorism."

"Rogers explained various ways in which the United States was approaching the problem and agreed with Eban that individual governments must act effectively to combat this challenge to the world social order," the spokesman added.

Pompidou to Visit Africa
PARIS, Sept. 24 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will visit French Somaliland and Ethiopia in January, a French government spokesman said yesterday.

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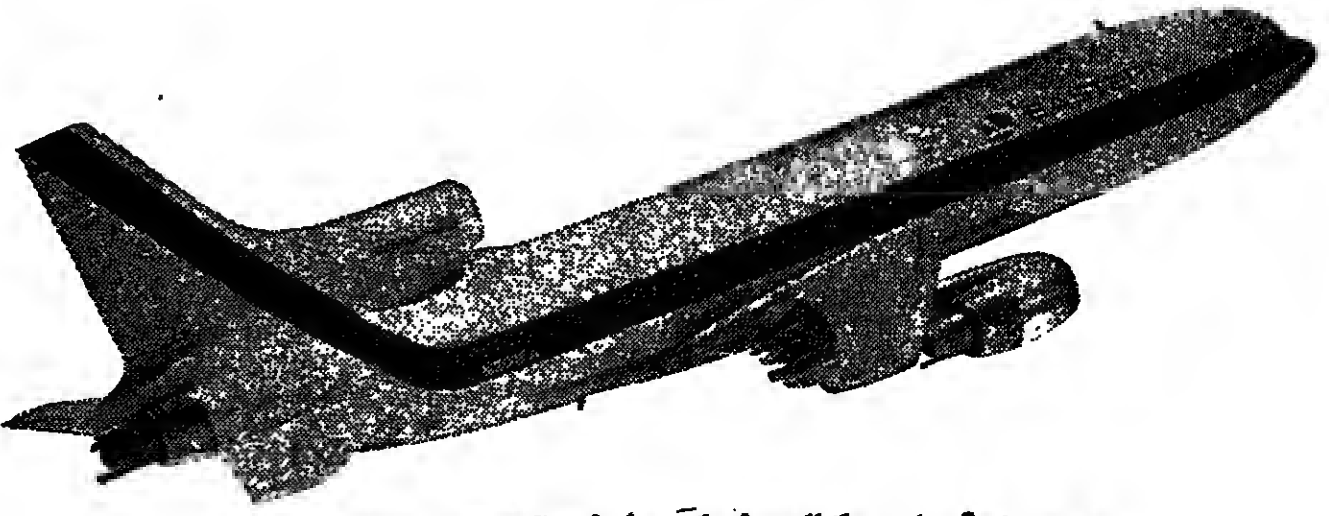
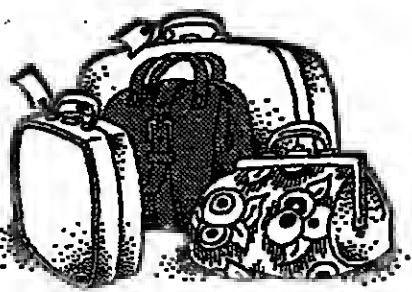
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To Apologize for War, Seek New Ties

Tanaka Begins Visit to China Today

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (WP).—In the spring of 1930, a 20-year-old Japanese Army draftsman named Kakuei Tanaka was taken to a regimental base along the Sungari River in Manchuria, one of the array of outposts through which Imperial Japan had fastened a rule of occupation on battered and bleeding China. After two years in Manchuria, the young man came down with pneumonia and was sent back home.

Tomorrow, Mr. Tanaka—as the new premier of Japan—will return to China for a week of ceremonies and conferences with the rulers who were Communist insurgents when he was there before. One of the first things Mr. Tanaka intends to do is to apologize officially for Japan's actions and excesses of the 1930s. Beyond this, he and his Chinese hosts will seek to establish a new, popular China policy to launch a new era in Asian history.

On the seismic scale of political events in this part of the world, any shift by Japan or China has repercussions, but a shift involving both is a substantial tremor with far-reaching effects and possibilities. In this case, the change is all the more dramatic because it has been delayed for decades by a variety of circumstances and events: the American dominance of Japan beginning in the post-war occupation and only gradually subsiding; Japan's 1952 peace treaty resulting close ties with Nationalist China on Taiwan; the Cultural Revolution in China, which interrupted Peking's drift toward closer contact with the world outside, and the Korean and Vietnamese wars, which heightened conflict between the United States and China, with Japan in the middle.

Swift Pace Seen

Now things are moving swiftly. The United States has made a tacit peace with China and is retrenching from Asia. China is seeking quickly to regain its place in the world community. Japanese industry is searching for new suppliers and new markets as a result of increasing problems with America and Europe—and the Japanese nation seems to be searching for new independence



Kakuei Tanaka

after years under the American wing.

Mr. Tanaka owes his selection as premier this summer to his advocacy of a new, popular China policy.

What the Japanese call "soku-sen-soketsu"—a "succeed-quickly operation"—was Mr. Tanaka's prescription for his own China policy even before his selection. With the help of the Chinese (who are also in a hurry) and the acquiescence of the United States (which is in no position to object), Japan has proceeded at a rapid pace, exchanging unofficial emissaries and political and economic views with China and reaching understandings about some of the most important questions in less than three months since Mr. Tanaka became premier.

Touchy Questions

Many touchy questions and technical problems remain, some of which will certainly be addressed by Mr. Tanaka and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and others, which are likely to be deliberately overlooked in the common quest for good relations.

The most difficult problems involve Taiwan, where Japan continues to have major interests and investments as well as political bonds the rupture of which would be painful. The indications are that the mainland Chinese will not object to continued trade and communication with Taiwan, at least initially, if Japan ob-

serves the diplomatic formalities—recognition of Peking as the sole legitimate government of China, with no separate status for Taiwan.

The U.S.-Japanese security treaty and related understandings permit the use of American bases here in the defense of Taiwan should that island be threatened militarily. The United States sought to shore up this understanding at the recent Nixon-Tanaka meeting in Honolulu, Tanaka meeting in Honolulu, Tanaka meeting in Honolulu. Thus, as a Tokyo newspaper observed, "Japan will have to explain to China that the pact has become virtually meaningless while on the other hand promising the United States that she will stick to the pact."

Future of Trade

Another major question for Japan and China is the future of trade between them, which started small and has been growing steadily but modestly for the last decade.

With Japan a great industrial nation but dependent on outside raw materials, and China a vast and largely undeveloped land believed to be rich in untapped natural resources, the economic division of labor would seem to be obvious and highly desirable on both sides.

Acting on such hopes and expectations, some Japanese trading organizations have published rosy forecasts of the leaps ahead in trade.

Some leading Japanese industrialists and businessmen who have come to the mainland on special missions to see for themselves have returned a bit less optimistic, however.

Chinese Refusal

Wataru Tajima, chairman of the Mitsubishi Bank, said that the Chinese would not permit foreign exploitation of untapped natural resources such as oil and predicted that it would be many years before China could tap such resources on its own.

But the fact that China should invite a visit by the Mitsubishi group, the liberal descendant of the great Zaibatsu combine known as Japan's army in the 1930s and 1940s, is an indication of the Chinese desire to bury the past.



Two photographers shooting each other with a third, Lord Snowdon, in the middle.

Lord Snowdon, the Professional

Cologne Photokina: Photo World's Fête

By Jack Monet

COLOGNE, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Get together thousands of professional photographers, photo industry trade people and just plain camera bugs and it's likely they'll start shooting Instamatics and Nikons. But all at one other photographer?

Admittedly, the subject had distinction—Lord Snowdon, presenting at the Photokina fair a retrospective of 500 photographs he has taken in the last 30 years, part of the time as Anthony Armstrong-Jones.

His pictures made it clear that for all the hoopla surrounding his marriage to Princess Margaret there has been a continuity in his life with the camera; Eartha Kitt, 1956; Brendan Behan, 1957; Laurence Olivier, 1962; Charlie Chaplin, 1964; Sophia Loren, 1970; Gloria Steinem and Germaine Greer, 1971; mother and child in Madelon, 1962; a boxing match, 1958; a

series on the elderly and on India, 1964; handicapped children at play and Japan, 1967; mental patients, 1968; Peru, 1972. The retrospective is called "Assignments," done for, among others, the Sunday Times of London and the British and American Vagues.

Lord Snowdon had been in Cologne for 10 days supervising the mounting of his pictures and at the press opening of Photokina Friday he was a friend remarked, exhausted and edgy. He wandered about but, using a walkie-talkie that dangled from his belt, he kept in touch with his secretary in another part of the exhibition.

This was only his second exhibition; the first was in 1958 in London, and Lord Snowdon was the artist concerned about the presentation of his work and the reaction to it. Ordinarily indifferent to the photographers, he fussed when their flash guns dis-

turbed the ambience of a semi-dark room where a battery of projectors showed his color slides. Yesterday, when the Photokina opened to the public, he made sure there was a hostess at the entrance to his show to keep the number of viewers allowed in to a tolerable limit.

The Photokina, held every two years in Cologne, is the world's biggest concentration of photo enthusiasts and products. Installed in 12 pavilions, it covers a million square feet of floor space—as large an area as that of the Paris auto show and, according to an American photographer, five times as large as the photo show at the Coliseum in New York.

Some 200,000 to 250,000 people will visit the Photokina by the time it closes next Sunday. It is a must for many in the trade and a treat for others. The ubiquitous Japanese were here yesterday, of course, but also a photo store manager from La Réunion, an island in the middle of the Indian Ocean, two Canadian teachers from the school system for Canadian forces in Germany, a Russian journalist and a British student, knapsack on his back, making a detour en route to a beer festival in Belgium.

A total of 770 firms are represented at this year's Photokina, the 12th since 1950. About half are German companies. The foreign contingent is led by the United States with 88.

New Products

This is the homeland of the Leica and the era of the sophisticated Japanese cameras, but an American product, among those commanding attention among the innovations introduced here. Kodak presented its pocket-sized cameras, the 110 Instamatic series, a million of which were put on the U.S. market in the spring. Kodak's German and British factories are producing them now and they will go on sale in Europe for the first time, next month, first in Germany and later in other countries.

Using 16-mm. cartridge film, the new cameras weigh from 2.7 to 9 ounces. The largest is an inch thick, 5 3/4 inches long and 3 1/4 inches wide. They incorporate, a Kodak official suggested, "the concept of the unplanned picture," capturing moments that might be missed if a photographer decided not to take along a camera because it was too bulky.

Another American firm, Polaroid, has been expected to match Kodak by offering a new camera, the pocket-sized Aladdin, at the Photokina. But the schedule for the Aladdin has been delayed, according to Polaroid officials. Originally announced for sale by Christmas, the first Aladdins will not be available in the United States until Easter and in Europe "sometime afterwards."

Views of New York

As for the advanced cameras, the Japanese continued to maintain the pace. Minolta introduced the XM and Asahi Pentax the ES, both automatic 35-mm. single lens reflexes. The automation, contrary to usual practice, is controlled through the setting of the lens opening, rather than the shutter speed. One of the Minolta XM models comes with a built-in motor drive.

For the professional there were of course many other new items or embellishments to see in accessories, movie cameras, dark-room equipment and various processes.

On the cultural side, there were, in addition to Lord Snowdon's exhibit, which is sponsored by Kodak, 3,000 photographs in 12 other shows, including "Women Photographed by Women" and "Society 73," by young photographers.

Photokina, democratically, is also sponsoring "Anti-Photokina," a 200-yard-long wall space where anyone can hang his picture, and an untitled collection of photographs taken from windows in New York. Photokina had announced it would just such pictures and, sure enough, more than 200 New Yorkers sent snapshots of the Manhattan skyline, garbage heaps, brownstones and fire escapes.

U.S. Grain Exporters to Russia Seek Tax Saving on Profits

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Grain exporters are pressing the Treasury Department for a ruling that would free them of federal taxes on half of the profits made from the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union.

According to tax attorneys here, the exporters are getting support from the Departments of Agriculture and Army members of the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees.

And judging by a speech last Wednesday by a Treasury official to the World Trade Institute in New York, the Treasury is "leaning" toward making the ruling desired by the grain exporters.

If the Treasury should grant it, it is impossible to say with accuracy, according to tax lawyers here, what the tax saving—or revenue loss—would be, because the export companies will not disclose their profits. But the amount is likely to be in the millions, it is estimated, because the Soviet Union has purchased 400 million bushels of wheat.

Good Price in July

Moscow paid about \$1.63 a bushel for the wheat. Some of it—the exporting companies will not say how much—was purchased by the exporters in July at about \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel. In addition, exporters got a federal subsidy—representing the difference between the domestic price and the lower world price—ranging from 14 cents to 47 cents a bushel between July and Friday, when the Department of Agriculture eliminated this subsidy.

What the exporters seek now is to be allowed to take advantage of a provision in the tax bill passed last December. This provision, proposed by the Treasury, had a twofold objective: to stimulate U.S. exports and to offer inducements to U.S. companies not to set up foreign subsidiaries to defer payment of taxes on their profits until the profits are returned to the United States.

Subsidiary Allowed

The provision in last year's statute allowed a U.S. company to set up a "DISC"—Domestic International Sales Corporation—to handle its receipts from exports.

U.S. Rejects French-American Jet Engine Bid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The White House has turned down the request of General Electric Co. and the French firm SNECMA to jointly build jet aircraft engines based on the advanced technology of the power plant being developed for the new U.S. B-1 bomber, informed sources said.

The decision on the export of the engine technology, which would normally be handled by the State Department, was made by the White House because of its importance to the U.S. balance of payments, military posture, and relations with the French, the sources said.

Officials of General Electric, which is developing the engine for the B-1 bomber, and National Security Council staff members, who prepared the White House recommendation approved by President Nixon, refused to comment.

The White House decision was regarded by observers as good news for the Pratt & Whitney Division of United Aircraft, which would have had to compete with the joint U.S.-French group.

According to the sources, the agreement between General Electric and the Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNECMA) had been the subject of a letter from French President Georges Pompidou to President Nixon giving tentative French approval to the agreement.

Swiss Free Man in Mirage Case

ZURICH, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Swiss engineer Alfred Fraenknecht, found guilty last year of selling secret blueprints of Mirage jet engines to Israel, has been released from prison here after completing three years of his four-and-a-half-year sentence.

The Justice Ministry said the 46-year-old aero-engine expert was set free on grounds of good behavior.

Mr. Fraenknecht was arrested in September, 1969. He admitted having received 850,000 Swiss francs (\$308,000) from Israeli agents for giving them 200,000 secret documents, weighing more than two tons, over a 17-month period.

He was sentenced by a federal tribunal in April last year, with the time he had already spent in jail counted in his term.

The French-designed Mirage is made under license in Switzerland by Mr. Fraenknecht's former employers, Sulzer Bros. of Winterthur.

Body in Jet's Tires

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (AP).—The body of a young Chinese was found stuck between the tire of the starboard landing gear of a Cathay Pacific Airways jetliner when it arrived at Tokyo International Airport tonight from Taipei, police reported. Police said they found on the body an identification card issued to Lu Zhou-ching, 21, of Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Taxes on half the profits from DISC would be deferred as if as its earnings were used in parent company's export business or remained in the United States as "undistributed" profits to related or unrelated U.S. producers.

In effect, the deferral of tax on the 50 percent of profits would be indefinite. However, the new law provided that the secretary of the Treasury could deny these DISC tax benefits if he found that the profits derived from sales were "accumulated by a subsidiary granted the U.S. or any instrumentalities thereof."

Seemingly, this provision would give the Treasury discretionary authority to deny DISC benefits to grain exporters that got export subsidy—as the exporters did with sales to the Soviet Union. However, the grain exporters are arguing that they should be exempt from such benefits. They rely on a sentence in its report on the bill by the Senate Finance Committee that makes the subsidy clause inapplicable when a subsidiary program is "signed to subsidize both domestic and foreign markets of U.S. products (such as general farm price support programs)."

The exporters are arguing that the subsidy is part of the general price support program for farmers because the subsidy promotes exports and thereby operates to keep prices to the farmer up. Furthermore, they note, the export payments decrease as a percentage of export sales, under a spur of export sales, go up.

Athens Taximen Threaten Boycott Of Americans

ATHENS, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Athens cab drivers warned yesterday that they may deny Americans their services "for reasons of personal safety." The warning came after the Greek authorities waived prosecution of a U.S. airman charged with beating up a Greek taxi-driver.

The union of taxi owners, in a telegram to the Greek minister of foreign affairs and justice, protested the waiver, which the two ministers had signed jointly, saying that the case was "insignificant."

The protest said the waiver "leads to tension between Greek workingmen and the American, and possibly to a refusal by taxi-drivers to serve them."

Airman John Dupres, of the 748th USAF Support Group at Athens airport, was charged last March with assaulting a Greek cab driver who had refused to be hired by him on grounds that he was already engaged.

The airman's trial was to come up last Tuesday before an Athens court. It was called off when the army-backed regime disclosed that again, after the request of U.S. authorities, it had waived priority of jurisdiction. The U.S. spokesman said that Airman Dupres would be "subject to disciplinary action by the U.S. authorities." The spokesman, in reply to a question, specified that the action would be disciplinary, not penal.

French Report Jordan's Envoy Ransomed Son

PARIS, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—The 17-year-old son of the Jordanian ambassador to France was kidnapped on Aug. 30 and freed the next day in exchange for a 200,000-franc ransom, the police said today.

The boy, Khalid Abu Nawar, was seized by three armed men near his home on the evening of Aug. 30. The kidnappers put in touch with his father, Ali Abu Nawar, and arranged a meeting for the next day at a bus stop in downtown Paris.

The ambassador arrived with the money, a man appeared and gave a password—"Chateau-brun"—and the boy was freed shortly afterward.

The police said that the ambassador does not believe that Palestinian terrorists were involved in the kidnapping, but that since then they have been protecting families of diplomats who might be a target of the Palestinians.

King Hussein of Jordan has been opposed by the guerrillas, especially since his army ousted them from the country in 1971.

Croat Author Goes on Trial

BEIGRADE, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Zlatko Tomacic, a Croat writer and former editor of a literary magazine, went on trial last week before the Zagreb District Court accused of committing criminal acts against the Yugoslav state and people.

The trial followed the opening of proceedings in Zagreb earlier last week against three other Croat intellectuals. They are charged with criminal activity against the people, espionage and hostile propaganda.

Mr. Tomacic was alleged by a public prosecutor to have developed "systematic, comprehensive and intense hostile activity in the country and abroad" and to be cooperated since 1962 with less than 100 extreme émigré organizations from whom he received instructions and financial assistance.

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Honeywell Bull

Gustav Husak

Professor Examines One of His Ex-Students

By Eugen Loeb

Italy—Tourists, or observers of the East, all agree in one all-European depression and feeling of hopelessness in Czechoslovakia.

Let us trace the roots of the role in his past. In the years back, when I was at the University of Prague, he became the most important person in the movement, an excellent organizer, a most suitable functionary.

But these qualities did not explain his career. He was preoccupied with national and political ideas, he continued to work, finishing in time and with the best of these qualities.

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Czechoslovakia's Gustav Husak

sophisticated form of oppression was necessary in order to make Czechoslovakia a powerless colony of the Soviets.

Husak found it necessary to break the spirit of the nation, to deprive the nation of its soul. In order to achieve this he destroyed the impact and influence of the intelligentsia, the backbone of the nation in its fight for a humane society in the spring of 1968, Husak forced artists, teachers, students, publicists, managers, designers, et al, to sign a declaration welcoming the Soviet military occupation of Czechoslovakia.

He was clever enough not to concentrate on individuals who opposed the regime but to crush the soul and pride of the nation as a whole. This is spiritual genocide.

Husak claims that thanks to his influence there are no more show trials and only few and relatively mild sentences against the active opposition. While it is debatable, what is "relatively mild" is the spiritual genocide he introduced is the greatest crime against the Czech and Slovak nations.

WASHINGTON—A five-man staff met me at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport with a huge bouquet of lotus blossoms.

That reception was followed the next morning at the Thong Nhat (Reunification) Hotel with a greeting by their superior, Vu Quoc Uy, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Peoples.

"Welcome to our country. I know that you come as a friend." To keep the record straight from the start, I replied that I came as an objective reporter.

"We hope that many more objective reporters will come," he said. "We think a great many Americans do not understand our situation. We believe that the more the American people learn about the aims of our struggle, the more they will understand us and support us."

In Washington, before my departure for Hanoi, a senior State Department official had mused: "I wonder how they'll play you—how they'll handle you."

Reasonable Bill

With a careful, arm's-length beginning, the answer was as a professional news reporter—within the limits imposed by wartime secrecy and the North Vietnamese officials' ideas of how to put their best foot forward in the American press.

At the end of the two weeks, they presented a reasonable bill for room, board and travel (about 25 cents a mile).

Although they were addicted to long speeches, the North Vietnamese seemed sometimes to get the point when they were told that the motto of the state of Missouri is "show me."

It soon became clear that North Vietnamese officials were intent on emphasizing civilian bomb casualties and damage and the allegedly widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

Another major theme was that what were described as President Nixon's stubbornness and heartlessness are keeping the war going, whereas the Communist side is willing to make peace if only it can be assured of the

Within Limits of Secrecy, Self-Interest

Hanoi Treats a Reporter Professionally

This is the third of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Vietnam.

By Richard Dudman
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

freedom and independence of all Vietnam.

The officials also stressed North Vietnam's will and capability to fight on indefinitely, if necessary. But they were unwilling to display much evidence to prove that assertion, such as details about how imported goods arrive despite the U.S. blockade.

By the time my five government-assigned escorts arrived for our 8 o'clock appointment the first morning, I already had broken one of the security rules they were to lay down. I had taken an hour's pre-breakfast walk alone through downtown Hanoi, taking pictures of street scenes until a man in uniform touched me lightly on the elbow and motioned that I should not photograph the crowd around a cruller vendor's cart.

Unescorted walks were permitted—even encouraged—but the use of a camera was prohibited except when an escort was present.

"If you judge that a photograph is in your interest and it is also in our interest, you may take it," one said.

Waiver Granted

Another rule was that all photographic film would have to be developed before being taken out of the country. The escorts said they would request a waiver for me, and it eventually was granted. I took more than 700 pictures and brought all my film out undeveloped.

Most of the photographic restrictions, it soon was evident, were intended to avoid helping provide the United States with additional bombing targets. Pictures of trains, lines of trucks, ferries and bridges were forbidden. So were any general views that might give locations of camouflaged factories, mobile hospitals or temporary shops and offices at evacuation sites.

It seemed pointless to ask to take pictures of the big SAM missiles in their launcher-trailers

along the highways. But close-ups of two anti-aircraft gun crews were permitted.

Occasionally, a restriction on camera use seemed intended to avoid giving an impression of poverty or backwardness. On a walk beside a lake, it was suggested that the photograph include two pretty young women in black pants and black white shirts rather than an old woman in brown carrying two baskets on a pole across her shoulder. Either would have been a typical scene.

A Long List

In 750 miles of driving around Hanoi and to outlying provinces in an old, Soviet-made Volga sedan, I almost always was placed in the middle in the back seat. This may have been for my own protection. It also served to prevent any spontaneous use of the camera from the car window.

At the officials' request, I submitted a sheet of written proposals the first day. They were more than enough to fill my two weeks.

Several requests were ignored entirely. Among these were an inspection of repair operations on roads, bridges and the rail lines from China and a visit to a school with a look at its air raid shelter.

Instead of being shown a new prisoner-of-war camp and being permitted to interview at least 10 captured pilots, as I had requested, I was allowed to interview two under restrictive conditions in a downtown office. My specific request for information about missing newsmen and about a State Department official missing in South Vietnam was ignored.

On the other hand, officials showed flexibility in arranging an interview with three pilots who were to be released, even though I was to leave before the release ceremony. Premier Pham Van Dong permitted me to interview him.

Other requests that were granted

ed showed the government's heavy emphasis on its main charge against the United States: that the Nixon administration is violating the accepted rules of humane warfare by bombing civilian targets and making widespread use of anti-personnel weapons.

I was taken to only one damaged dike, although I had asked to see many. The flood crest this year was the lowest in six years and alleged U.S. efforts to destroy the dike system and flood the fields and homes of the Red River Delta were apparently no longer considered a major issue.

The one bombed dike I saw was about six miles southeast of Nam Dinh. A local official pointed out a new earthen dike where, he said, a U.S. bomb hit the dike on July 6. He said a second bomb dropped at the same time had made a crater visible a quarter mile away in a rice paddy. He reported that 2,000 men and women had worked two days to repair the break.

No Other Target

Open paddy-land and a broad river extended in every direction for at least a mile. There was no supply dump, factory, gun or missile site or military target in sight.

Tours of damaged areas of the capital included the Bach Mai Hospital. A single bomb in the center of the large complex had wrecked one wing, damaged several others and left a big crater in a courtyard. The medical director said the bomb struck last June 27. He thought that the bomb had been dropped deliberately, to weaken morale among the medical staff and patients.

The North Vietnamese are acutely aware that their small and backward country is locked in a war with the most powerful country on earth, and they tend to classify Americans as either friends or enemies.

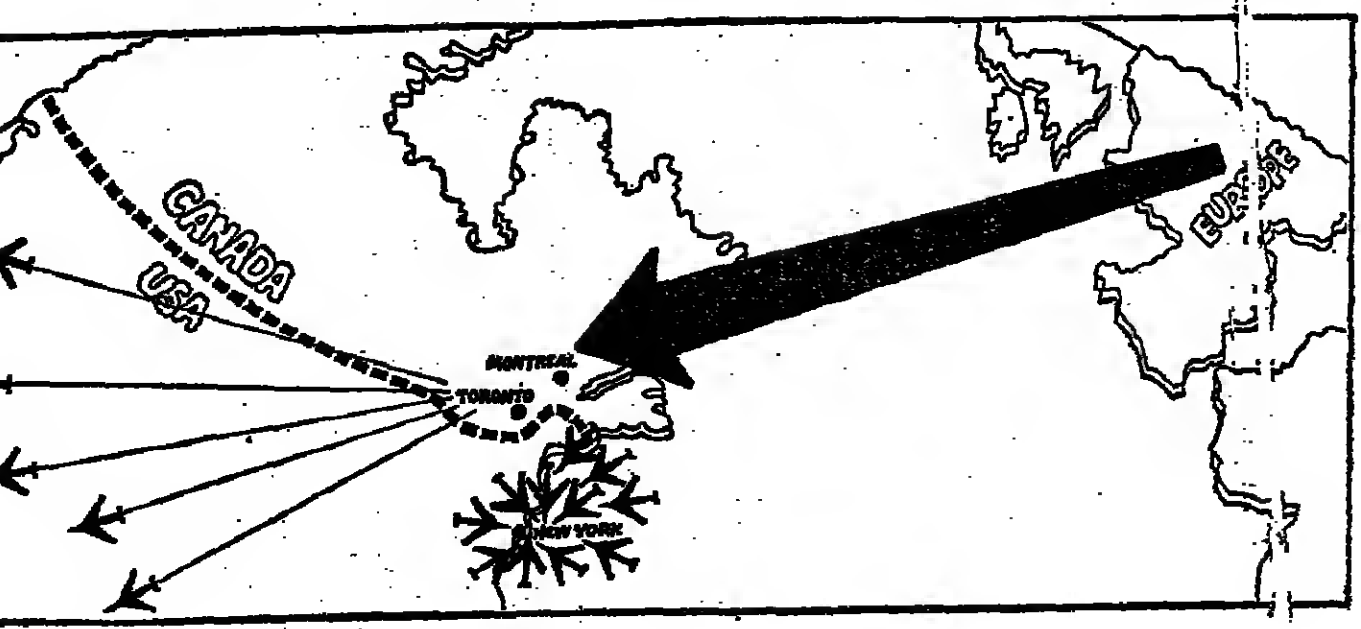
Vice-chairman Uy noted that this reporter was waiting to write until he returned to Washington.

"When we have read your articles, we will have the means of appraising your concrete contribution to our cause," he said.



ork is one way into the States Canada is another

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Legacies of Korea

There is a curious appropriateness about the coincidental discussions of Korea and terrorism in the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. For the Korean involvement was the UN's most massive attempt to cope with the "institutionalized" violence of war, and from that attempt sprang many of the moods and conditions that affect the world organization's attitudes toward the individualized violence of international terrorism.

In the Korean war, North Korea sought to unify a land temporarily partitioned by great-power agreement after World War II.

It employed open force, an army, organized and uniformed, for the purpose. The United Nations Security Council, momentarily freed from the threat of a Soviet veto by a Kremlin walkout, not only condemned North Korea's aggression but backed the United States, with men and arms as well as resolutions, in checking the aggressors. The North Korean Army was soundly defeated, but when the UN troops moved toward the Yalu, Korea's border with China, Peking intervened in its turn, but with so-called "volunteers." It too, was condemned for aggression by the UN, and when the front was eventually stabilized, an armistice was signed and something very like the status quo ante was restored.

Now, after 20 years, North and South Korea are negotiating, with the hope of creating some kind of federalized state. China, at long last a member of the UN, naturally would like to have the UN flag removed from South Korea, and the guardian forces, mostly American, removed with it. So would North Korea. But the General Assembly has very wisely decided against placing the question on the agenda this year;

it will do no harm to let Kim Il Sung know that his negotiations cannot be advanced by saber-rattling.

But Korea, or course, had more far-reaching effects than the events on the peninsula itself. It imposed an obvious influence on American policy in Vietnam, for example—as well as on the policy of Ho Chi Minh. The Hanoi government acquired a deep distrust of the UN and has consistently refused to have the matter settled there, and long refrained from sending its regular formations into the South, on the North Korean pattern. Indeed, even today it does not acknowledge publicly that it has troops over the DMZ.

The use of covert force, therefore, has grown in the wake of the Korean war, in the Bay of Pigs no less than in Indochina, in Uganda as well as Munich. And this is one aspect of the complex issue of terrorism that the General Assembly has decided to debate, despite opposition from China, the Arab countries and many African states.

Arguing for General Assembly action on terrorism, Sir Colin Crowe, of the United Kingdom, asserted that "increasingly, the use of violence has become not the last resort of the desperate, but the first resort of those whose simple, inconstructive aim is anarchy." Against such genuinely private war, nearly all governments would be ready to rally. The sticking point comes when states regard covert violence as a tool for advancing their own national, racial or ideological interests. But even they must recognize that terror is a many-edged sword, which cannot only sever the ties that bind the world community in necessary cooperation, but can be turned against any government, any system, any aspiration. It is, in plain fact, anarchy in action.

Inflation, Economic and Otherwise

According to the theory of democracy, the debates of the election campaign are supposed to educate the voter in the realities of public policy. Unfortunately, the reality quotient of both of the presidential candidates' speeches keeps dropping. Any citizen who looked to them for education is having a very disappointing semester. Last week, for example, Sen. McGovern deplored low farm prices in Vernon Center, Minn., and deplored high food prices in Portland, Maine. The senator's record for consistency does not seem to be improving.

The White House wants no one to overlook this latest collision among the senator's views. It has issued a statement in the name of the director of the Office of Management and Budget, which mentioned no names but said: "Now, you can be for lower food prices; and you can be for '90 percent of parity'—but you cannot be for both at the same time and remain credible." The statement is right about that, but it would have been wiser to let the point pass in silence. There is a grave danger that many voters will assume that it refers to President Nixon, who has been sending the secretary of agriculture across the Midwest to claim credit for high beef prices while his Cost of Living Council sits in Washington claiming credit for its all-out battle to hold beef prices down.

It is time to consider whether this campaign ought not be rated X for children, on

the grounds that young and inexperienced minds might form the impression that our national politics is mainly composed of hypocrisy and cynicism. Adults know that to be wrong, of course, but there is not much in the current campaign by which to prove it.

To "halt the inflationary spiral," Sen. McGovern proposes to rely on largely voluntary wage and price guidelines instead of President Nixon's mandatory controls. An entirely respectable case can be made for voluntary guidelines. The argument holds that cooperative agreements are more durable over the long haul. The more coercive the controls become, the faster they lose public support and, the argument goes, the more rapidly they are eroded. If one assumes that some sort of control system is going to be necessary in this country more or less permanently, it is well worth discussing a structure of largely voluntary guidelines.

But it is also necessary to acknowledge that, in the short run, a switch from the present controls to voluntary guidelines would mean a jump in the rate of inflation. Sen. McGovern did not mention this difficulty. The omission is particularly lamentable, since he made the proposal in a speech that was largely devoted to attacking the Nixon administration's record on inflation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Teamwork for Ecology

The new Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in environmental protection has a potential significance going far beyond its vast ecological benefits.

It represents official recognition that both countries, as major industrial and highly urbanized societies, have common interests in combating pollution and other types of environmental degradation. The studies to be carried out under the pact will add to both nations' understanding of these common problems.

Moscow has abandoned the old simplistic view that only capitalists defile the air, water and land while the United States implicitly admits that it may have something to learn from Soviet approaches to overcoming these problems. Ecological common sense, in short, has triumphed over ideological fantasies.

But even more fascinating and potentially even more important is the program agreed upon for execution of the planned research. Soviet specialists are to come to the United States, and their American opposite numbers will go to Russia. Soviet seismologists, for example, will set up their instruments in the neighborhood of California's San Andreas Fault, with American seismologists doing the same in the Pamir Mountains of Soviet Central Asia. In general, many scien-

tists will be in areas of both countries where citizens of the other have rarely if ever visited in recent years.

All this invites the question of whether it is only ecology that has inspired the thinking behind this agreement. Up to now, for instance, the Soviet Union has resisted the idea of on-site inspections, thus blocking agreement on ending underground nuclear tests. But the San Andreas Fault is not far from the Nevada atomic testing area, just as the Pamir Mountains are within easy reach of the territory where the Soviet Union has in the past conducted some of its underground tests.

Have the two sides, in addition to authorizing mutually beneficial cooperation to protect the environment, really begun implementing a program of mutual inspection that would do much to build the confidence needed for ending underground nuclear tests and otherwise cutting back on defense expenditures? Whether or not this possibility was in the minds of the negotiators, it could be a result of their agreement. Nothing could be more fitting, for nuclear war is the ultimate threat to the planetary environment and the human beings who inhabit it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1897

PARIS—The Figaro publishes an article this morning on the subject of opium and the statement recently made that they would this year be extremely dear because of the storms on the coasts, which interfered with the beds. After an exhaustive inquiry, the writer concludes that there is no cause for alarm, and that Parisians, for a long time, will be able to eat their opium without paying for them their weight in gold.

Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1922

PARIS—What an inglorious ending to a glorious career. Georges Carpentier, petted idol of the ring, prostrate on the floor, beaten, battered, bettered and knocked out by Bakling Siki, the African, in the 6th round yesterday outside of Paris before 60,000 stunned, then cheering spectators. Carpentier was a thoroughly beaten man at the finish. His famous profile was unrecognizable: eyes closed and cut and mouth and nose torn and bloody.



Orwell, America and the Press

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It has just now been disclosed by the Times Literary Supplement (London) that George Orwell wrote a preface to "Animal Farm" on "The Freedom of the Press," which has never been published until this month.

In that preface, Orwell was defending his right to publish unpopular or unorthodox ideas—specifically his anti-Soviet ideas during the last World War when the Soviet Union was an ally—that may be relevant to the current controversy in the United States about politics and a free press.

"Tolerance and decency are deeply rooted in England," he wrote, "but they are not indestructible, and they have to be kept alive partly by conscious effort... If liberty means anything at all, it means the right to tell people what they do not want to hear..."

This, of course, is simply a good rewrite of Voltaire's famous declaration: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." And while this idea has often been challenged in England and the United States and always been condemned and vilified in totalitarian countries, the mail coming into this office during the election campaign has never seemed less sympathetic to the old hard Orwellian principle than it does these days.

A Message

It would be silly to draw general conclusions about the state of public opinion in America from such letters. The public letter writers are usually deeply engaged personally on one side or the other, and therefore are not typical of the disillusioned or indifferent voters. Nevertheless, the letters tell us something.

A lot of them are saying in effect: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will fight to the death (preferably yours) your right to say it." This is the old Orwellian principle. The confusion over Orwell's principle is matched in many of these letters only by the confusion between news and opinion; over the difference between a straight report of events and a writer's analysis and views.

And this is not a partisan point. For if you suggest that McGovern's campaign has not been a masterpiece of professional competence but that he has wasted a good case against the Nixon administration, his enthusiastic supporters write, in anger, not sorrow, that you deserted the liberal cause.

The root principle Orwell was writing about and that the Founding Fathers insisted on at Philadelphia seldom comes up in these letters. On the right, seldom does anybody say: "I'm for the President, and I'm going to vote for him, but the Watergate and all this deceptive trickery about unauthorized bombing and illegal bugging and burglary and special police for grain dealers and milk producers make me sick."

Nor do the McGovern supporters recognize that he must expect to be judged figuratively as a potential President. The enthusiasts on both sides seem to be baffled when they consider the President, one day for his historic opening to China and another day for the next for the unexplained opening of the Republican party to the bogging of the Democratic party.

Or when he speaks McGovern one day for insinuating an ending

the war and reconciling the races and the generations but condemns him the next for supporting men and policies without checking out their history and probable consequences.

The letter writers may not be typical, but at least they are significant of a confusion in the nation about the responsibility of the press in America.

"There is now a widespread tendency to argue," Orwell wrote, "that one can only defend democracy by totalitarian methods. If one loves democracy, the argument runs, one must crush its enemies by no matter what means..."

"The issue involved here is quite a simple one: Is every opinion, however unpopular, however foolish, even entitled to a hearing? Put it in that form," he added, "arguing for the right to oppose Stalin's methods, even though Stalin was an ally in the last

great war, 'and nearly any English intellectual will feel that he ought to say 'Yes.' But give it a concrete shape, and ask: 'How about an attack on Stalin? Is that entitled to a hearing?' and the answer more often than not will be 'No.' In that case, the current orthodoxy happens to be challenged, and so the principle of free speech lapses."

This sort of thing is happening all the time here now. And it is not only the letter writers of today who would have worried Orwell. What concerned him was not only the power of government to suppress opposition but the "sinister fact," as he put it, that most suppression of dissent tended to be "voluntary opposition" to "unorthodox thought."

For surely for him, he didn't live long enough to see the day when governments proclaimed his principle and then used the free press, radio and television to overwhelm it.

The Smoothing of America

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—With a minor official of the Truman administration was I found to have taken a deep freeze from a favor-seeker, or his wife, a fur coat, the country may, with cries of scandal and corruption, be in the hands of the administration, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division—the man meant to be one of the country's main watchdogs against corruption and crime—was found to have taken a \$30,000 loan from a figure in a Nixon's bank scandal. His resignation is hardly a ripple.

When an over-zealous FBI agent wrote a newspaper reporter at night in the Kennedy administration's investigation of steel price increases, the incident was treated in some quarters like a storm trooper's raid.

In this edition of a Harvard Law School professor who had looked into the records of the Supreme Court was questioned three times by FBI agents. How many Americans have even heard of that episode?

Arthur Krook wrote years ago of what he termed "the superior articulation of the left." The phrase expressed the feeling of conservatives; at the time that their views were not getting adequate expression, at least in some parts of the press. Old-fashioned liberals feel a similar frustration now as they see Mr. Nixon sail smoothly on through

scandals that would have sunk a Democratic presidency.

Just imagine a Democratic Justice Department settling a great antitrust suit after the defendant corporation made an enormous contribution to the party convention. Imagine the department being evasive when asked questions, and a principal official giving contradictory explanations, and then the whole affair blowing quietly away... but it is unimaginable.

It is not just the case of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. It is the change in official milk price policy after political gifts. It is the slippery handling of the Soviet grain deal. It is the burglary and bugging of Democratic headquarters, the payment of those who did that dirty work with Republican campaign money that had been "laundered" through a Mexican bank.

Perhaps the average citizen can focus his outrage more easily on a deep freeze than on some great place of corporate wrongdoing. Perhaps Americans historically are just more suspicious of politicians than of businessmen and tend to put Democrats in the professional politician category.

But there is more than that in the present public indifference to corruption of authority and of democracy. There is something very strange and disturbing in this country: a decadent quality, an end to caring.

People talk about it all over, and leaders write letters. A United States senator feels even on Capitol Hill an ebbing of energy and concern. A woman who has been abroad for some time writes of the emptiness she finds on her return, the resignation, even the time of student disturbances was better, she says.

Deep Reasons

In Newsweek, Stewart Alsop writes of the Watergate affair, the bugging and burglary of Democratic headquarters. He reached into the White House, he says: "It was just about the scariest and nastiest thing that has happened in Washington since Joe McCarthy was in his heyday." Yet nobody seems to care; with concern, Mr. Alsop asks why. But he does not look at the deepest reason for cynicism among Americans, and despair.

For nearly eight years now, the United States has been massively engaged in a war in Southeast Asia. One President got us into that war without ever telling the public that he was doing so, indeed while giving repeated assurances that the American role was not changing. Another President has assured us again and again that he was ending American involvement, even while intensifying the destruction of Indochina.

No people can survive eight years of such deceit without a mark on their collective psyche. Among millions of Americans, the hope of changing official policy has been crushed. Millions have become desensitized to the cost of death by our instruments in Indochina.

Vietnam may not be the only cause of the contemporary indifference. But when leaders teach that war is peace, it is not surprising to find a large measure of public cynicism generally.

A young man writes of "the contagion of acceptance" and its danger to the United States. "What happens," he asks, "when a people attend only to the surface of their everyday lives and of their country, and ignore the unsettling truths? What happens when a people believe that war is peace? What happens when ordinary people, without evil or hate, come finally to support a policy which annihilates another people at no cost to themselves?"

A Shock For Hanoi Apologists

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Even Hanoi watchers accustomed to military by the North Vietnamese Politburo were stunned last week in Munich—outrageously revealing the mentality of the megarage at Hanoi.

One week after Munich, Vietnam fired a propaganda rage enduring the guerrillas' sack on the Olympic Village equaled outside the Arab world certainly not in Moscow. Peking. Referring to the assassins as "Palestinian patriots," Hanoi accused Israel and the United States of plotting Munich massacre to justify reaction against Arab guerrilla camps.

What makes this so surprising is the possible threat it poses. Hanoi's campaign to inflame liberal opinion in the United States and Western Europe against present U.S. policy in Vietnam. Those same liberals, caused by the terrorist invasion of Olympic Village, could alienated by North Vietnam's abuse of the Arabs.

In fact, this embrace until has received no attention in West. But Hanoi could count on that. Hanoi watchers doubt the Vietnamese Politburo even contemplated an adverse reaction to its pro-Arab propaganda.

Rigid Ideology

Rather, careful students of Hanoi believe its revolutionary ideology is so inflexible that, felt impelled to applaud a terrorist no matter what the cost. Such dogmatism supports those pessimists in official Washington who doubt Hanoi will ever settle the war on anything less than its own terms.

The North Vietnamese reaction to the Sept. 5 Munich massacre came Sept. 12 when Israel at West Germany were accused of choosing the "path of hatred and betrayal" by Nuan Dan, the Hanoi party daily. "The recent blood incident in Munich is eloquent proof of the cruelty and perfidy of the U.S. and Israeli aggression and the dark design of the Nis administration to perpetuate the war, wreck peace under the extreme, hypocritical label of humanism, and peace," the newspaper continued.

Charging that the United States and Israel "deliberately allowed the murder of Israeli Olympians as a pretext for reprisals, Nuan Dan added: 'They planned to whip up a chauvinistic hysteria in Israel and create a false protest against the U.S. and Israeli aggression and the dark design of the Nis administration to perpetuate the war, wreck peace under the extreme, hypocritical label of humanism, and peace,' the newspaper continued.

The line was echoed Sept. 11 by the North Vietnamese army newspaper: "Those schemes and acts of the aggressors cannot stamp out the Palestinian resistance movement or break the Arab people's will to fight for their fundamental rights."

Different Stands

This unequivocal support for Arab terrorism contrasts sharply with the public disavowal by Moscow and Peking of the Olympic Village riots. "We have never been in favor of such adventurous acts of terrorism," Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua told the United Nations.

But to be in the vanguard of world revolution, the Hanoi Politburo has been rightly allied with the Palestinian guerrillas since early 1970.

Since then, Hanoi has been insistently anti-Israeli, denouncing Middle East peacekeeping efforts and cease-fire proposals. Admittedly against any internationally supervised Vietnam cease-fire, North Vietnam wants no such precedent in the Middle East.

The long love affair between North Vietnamese and Arab revolutionaries has been ignored by Hanoi's apologists in the West, many of whom support Israel. But Hanoi's embrace of the Munich terrorists makes this position increasingly less tenable.

Thus, addressing Jewish rabbis Sept. 6 in Los Angeles, Sen. George McGovern compared Arab terrorism in Munich to U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. Visibly aroused, one indignant rabbi asked McGovern how he could possibly compare American air forces with Arab fanatics. McGovern immediately temporized but the conflict was obvious. Hanoi's newest embrace of Arab terrorism does not make it easier

Eurobonds

Price Decline May Be Ending, Stabilization Seen Ahead

By William Ellington

Sept. 24 (AP-DJ)—and dealers believe an increase in the Eurodollar bond market is bearing an end, analysts predicting a stabilization ahead in a rally.

Trade Index for long-stated Eurodollar bonds the week to \$6.06 at 1/2. The Bondtraders believe that the price slide in non-dollar Eurodollar bonds might continue. If so, this could make Eurodollar bonds relatively less attractive.

Benjamin Lambert, manager of a \$100-million Luxembourg franchise of the European Refinancing Fund, said the fund had raised a quarter point to 4 percent and set an offering price at \$9.75.

A recent French franc issue of British Leyland Motor Corp. was quoted at an average of 98 3/8 after being offered at par. Dred-

views on the outlook, are based on the assets held within this week's International Monetary Fund and World Bank reports. The Fund's report presents will inspire a rift from the dollar.

Glock, manager of American Bank (Russett) recent flood of money in the security of the **SUNDAY**

For example, a \$30-million, 15-year issue of Instituto Nacional de Industria de Spain was quoted at 98.5-99.5 Friday after being offered earlier in the week at par and bearing 8 percent. Similarly, a \$30-million, 15-year issue of Astron International Inc., well oversubscribed when it was offered at 100.25, was quoted Friday at 98.5-99.25.

New convertible issues did not fare better. A scheduled \$35-million convertible issue of Glasco Equipment Overseas Finance Corp. was postponed until market conditions improve. The \$35-million conversion feature of Carlel Shipping SA came to the market with a conversion premium of about 6 percent instead of 10 percent indicated earlier. The 16-year, 5.25 percent issue also has a call provision at \$100/share.

Some analysts also

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Latest Week Sept 16 | Price Week Sept 9 | 1971 Sept 18 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Commodity Index..... | 122.8 | 122.4 | 107.3 |
| *Currency in circ..... | \$62,987,006 | \$63,227,000 | \$58,992,000 |
| *Total Loans..... | \$88,378,900 | \$88,074,000 | \$85,825,000 |
| Steel prod (tons)..... | 2,496,000 | 2,496,000 | 1,987,900 |
| Auto production..... | 9,596,000 | 9,638,000 | 9,400,000 |
| Daily oil prod (bbls)..... | 9,596,000 | 9,638,000 | 9,400,000 |
| Freight car loadings..... | 545,635 | 460,145 | 578,125 |
| *Elec Pwr. kw-hr..... | 35,170,000 | 32,949,000 | 32,237,000 |
| Business failures..... | 182 | 129 | 178 |

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, auto production, and electric power failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | †August | Prior Month | 1971 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employed | 61,972,000 | 61,822,000 | 79,198,000 |
| Unemployed | 4,887,000 | 4,785,000 | 5,114,000 |
| Industrial production .. | 114.3 | 112.7 | 105.6 |
| *Personal income | \$399,500,000 | \$322,900,000 | \$869,100,000 |
| *Money supply | \$240,600,000 | \$239,400,000 | \$228,000,000 |
| Consumer's Price Index .. | 123.3 | 124.7 | 121.62 |
| Construction Contracts .. | 155 | 154 | 151 |
| *Mfrs. Inventories | 104,320,000 | 707,510,000 | 161,280,000 |
| *Exports | 4,460,000 | 3,644,000 | 3,792,000 |
| *Imports | 4,561,000 | 4,459,000 | 3,499,000 |
| *000 omitted; figures subject to revision by BLS | | | |

*000 omitted (figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

listed on Swiss stock exchanges.

Other Euronext developments: Belgian authorities disclosed that starting next month would allow flotation of Belgian franc Eurobond issues as long as the borrower is non-resident and converts the proceeds. Belgian and Luxembourg residents will not be allowed to

subscribe. Authorities will regulate the volume of new issues as is done for Eurobond issues of other continental currencies.

The first Eurocommercial issue denominated in deutschemarks was placed by Schwab & Co. on behalf of Eral Mills Inc.

A secondary offering of 4

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Sluggish U.S. Exchanges Are Outperformed By Almost All the Foreign Markets in 1972

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Most investors are thoroughly and painfully aware that the stock market in the United States has turned in a fairly unexciting performance so far this year.

Through the end of August, the New York Stock Exchange price index had risen 8.6 percent, and most stockholders will tell you they would be quite content to have portfolio gains amounting to that much for the year's first eight months.

It has been an exceedingly difficult market in which to make money, and many investors must have concluded by now that the action is elsewhere. They would be right. Overseas stock markets have been booming.

It seems, in fact, that almost all of the world's principal markets have done better than the domestic market. Some of their gains have been spectacular, reflecting either boom conditions in local economies or recoveries from depressed levels.

An unusual method of measuring the relative performances of the world's stock markets has been created by Capital International, S.A., an international investment management concern jointly owned by the Capital Group of Los Angeles and by an affiliate of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Bank. **Currency Adjusted**
Capital International has indexes that are adjusted for all currency-exchange fluctuations and are computed so that each index is fully comparable to the others. A ranking just published by the organization indicates that the performance of the U.S. market has been relatively dismal indeed.

In the eight months through Aug. 31, the Japanese market

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market last week continued to drift lower in dull trading.

Brokers continued to blame the indifferent performance on the lack of bullish economic news. One broker commented that until investors are convinced that the "economy will continue to recover and the inflationary spiral is halted, stock prices will continue to decline."

Another broker commented that many small investors and big institutions since Labor Day apparently have retreated to the sidelines until there is a change in psychology that would lift the market. The markets have been moving lower daily since Labor Day.

One of the depressions has been the news of a large increase in net redemptions of mutual fund shares during August.

These redemptions, the excess of cash-ins by shareholders over new sales, amounted to \$190.5 million against only \$26.6 million in July. This was termed further evidence that the small investor is losing confidence in the market.

The lower tone of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index which finished on Friday at 26.06, down 0.09 from the preceding week.

Volume leader on the Amex was Colt International, which fell 2 1/8 to 20 3/4 on a turnover of 368,000 shares. A number of blocks of 10,000 shares or more accounted for much of the volume in the issue.

Among the larger losers were Wells National Service, which dipped 6 to 16 after announcing that its merger talks with Medcom Co. had been terminated. Research-Cottrell fell 3 3/4 to 58 1/4; Sprinter was off 2 3/4 to 61 3/4; Bowmar slipped 2 3/8 to 23 1/4.

Turnover on the exchange fell to 13,083,000 shares from 14,006,000 shares in the preceding week.

Among the weaker counter issues last week, Centronics Corp. lost 4 to 39 even though the company announced it was splitting its common stock two-for-one.

Over-Counter Market

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هكذا من الاجل

N. Y. Bond Sales

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Over-the-Counter Market

[illegible]

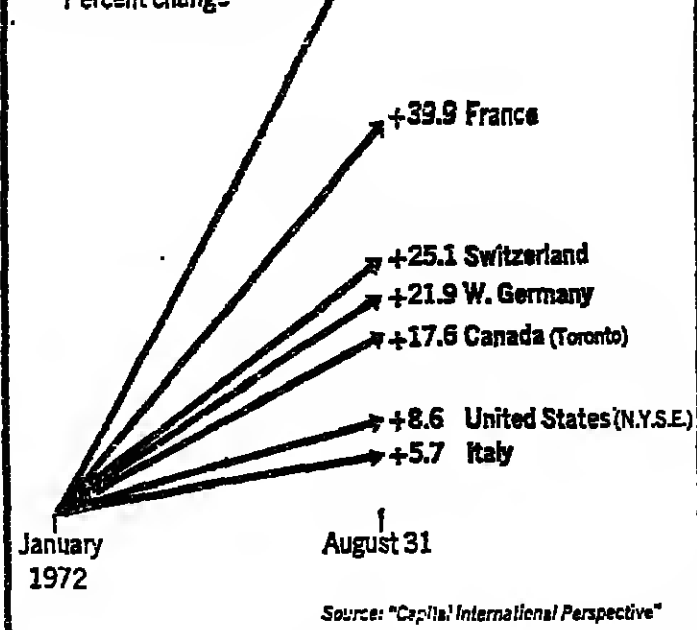
International Bonds

[illegible]

| Average Price: | | In dollars. |
|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Calla O: 7-87 | 105 5/8 | G |
| Thayer 81-87 | 81 1/2 | |

[illegible]

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Foreign Exchanges Perform Better Than N.Y. Market

Continued from Page 3

in fact, were lightening up on foreign holdings.

In a survey of some 3,000 investment companies and insurance companies, Standard & Poor's found that the number of foreign stocks with substantial institutional interest in this country had fallen from 45 last year to 38 recently.

The number of commitments in these issues fell to \$70 from \$100 million in leading foreign-stock holdings of the American institutions surveyed, says Rank Organization, followed by Royal Dutch Petroleum, Sooy, Matsushita Electric, Brascan, Phillips Lamp, McDonough's Bay Co., Hitachi, British Petroleum and Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance.

Meanwhile, for the second straight week, the Dow Jones Stock Exchange, the New York Industrials moved higher in only one session last week. The average, closing at 943.03, showed a net loss of 4.29 points.

One depressant on market prices Thursday—the sharp increase in mutual-fund net redemptions—was offset on Friday

by a government report showing that the rise in consumer prices slowed somewhat during August.

Subtle changes in sentiment appear to be forming in Wall Street. The re-election of President Nixon now is taken by market observers as virtually a foregone conclusion. But the lingering concern expressed earlier about a possible victory by Sen. George McGovern in November seems to have been replaced by a newly congealing set of worries.

Analysts see the possibility of increased corporate taxes in 1975 to help pay the huge budget deficit, as well as a progressive move toward higher interest rates—generally anathema for the stock market.

As for the bond market, it continued on the defensive amid subdued activity and small rate changes.

Vermont lost its Aaa credit rating, which was reduced to Aaa by Moody's Investment Service. The rating was lowered because Vermont's present and prospective debt load has grown faster in recent years than the ability of citizens to carry it.

Eurobonds

| (Continued from Page 9) | | One | Bid | Asked | Time |
|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Chemed Corp. shares, registered with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission, was successfully placed in Europe by a syndicate led by S. G. Warburg & Co. | Sept. 23 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 1 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 3 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 12 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 13 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 26 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 31 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 1 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 9 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 10 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 21 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| Among new issues, The Euro-American Investment Bank is planning a \$50-million bond bearing 2.25 percent and maturing in 15 years. | Dec. 7 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 14 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 15 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 17 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 20 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 31 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 4 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 16 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 18 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 23 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 25 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| The Industrialization Fund of Finland will float a 600-million Luxembourg franc loan with an expected 7 percent coupon. The 5-year loan, unconditionally guaranteed by the Finnish government, will be amortized from 1978 in 10 annual increments. | Feb. 1 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 1 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 8 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 15 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 23 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 20 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Mar. 1 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Mar. 15 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Mar. 22 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Mar. 31 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Apr. 30 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| Also coming to the market will be Blue Bell International Finance NV, which is planning a 20-million, 15-year issue with an indicated coupon of 7.75 percent. | May 31 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | June 30 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | July 31 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Aug. 29 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Sept. 27 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 26 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 24 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 23 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 21 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 19 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Mar. 18 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| The issue is guaranteed by Blue Bell Inc., a North Carolina clothing manufacturer, which is planning a 12 months ended June 30 of 1984 million and earnings of \$14.7 million. | Apr. 16 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | May 15 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | June 14 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | July 13 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Aug. 12 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Sept. 11 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Oct. 10 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Nov. 9 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Dec. 8 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Jan. 7 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |
| | Feb. 6 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4,487 | 4:47 |

Economic Status Of Women Focus Of Nixon Panel

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—President Nixon has ordered the formation of a committee to advise him, other federal officials and businessmen on how to upgrade the economic status of women.

The committee, of about 20

Jim Beam

members of the new committee will be Marina Whitman, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Barbara H. Franklin, the President's assistant in charge of recruiting women for executive jobs in government.

Mr. Stein denied that the formation of the committee was related to Mr. Nixon's bid for reelection.

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Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

American Exchange

| Work ended Sept. 28, 1972 | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | Sales | High | Low | Close Chg. |
| Pollfin | 396,800 | 22 1/4 | 17 3/8 | 20 3/4 +3 1/4 |
| Thompson | 546,800 | 10 1/4 | 7 1/8 | 7 1/2 +1 1/4 |
| Intercomp | 112,300 | 5 7/8 | 8 | 6 1/4 + 1/2 |
| Telecomp | 162,300 | 28 3/4 | 25 1/8 | 26 3/4 +1 1/4 |
| Intecorp | 121,000 | 14 1/8 | 11 1/4 | 12 1/2 +1 1/4 |
| Systeme | 118,300 | 14 1/8 | 13 | 14 1/4 + 1/2 |
| ImperOil | 112,000 | 4 1/4 | 38 | 4 1/4 + 1/4 |
| StarcoCh | 94,600 | 1 3/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 3/4 + 1/4 |
| Systeme | 84,800 | 25 1/8 | 21 1/4 | 24 1/4 +2 1/4 |
| TeleComp | 82,100 | 44 | 45 1/4 | 46 1/4 + 1/4 |

Volume: 12,032,800 shares
 YTD to date: 884,157,278 shares.
 Issues traded in: 1,338.
 Advances: 420; declines: 708; unchanged: 207.
 New highs: 18; new lows: 322.

Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <p>Aer Lingus \$1</p> | <p>99 1/2 100</p> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|

Market Averages

| Week's Ended Sept. 28, 1972 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | End Nov. | | | |
| | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| 00 Indus. | 92.42 | 93.72 | 94.03 | +4.38 |
| 00 Transp. | 224.23 | 217.70 | 218.05 | -1.17 |
| 10 Util. | 100.82 | 100.00 | 102.54 | +1.19 |
| 65 Comh. | 319.24 | 302.48 | 307.19 | -2.85 |
| Standard & Poor's | | | | |
| 00 Stocks | 108.51 | 191.73 | 108.32 | -0.29 |
| Chicago Merc. Ex. | | | | |
| Chevron Overl. | 90 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Citibank 82 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Comoco 84 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Continental Oil 86 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Cynadine 80 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Exxco 86 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Exxon 86 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| General Mills 86 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Honda 91 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Allegheny 73 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Acbit 95 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Nippon Elec. 87 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Am. Armer. Rockwell Int. 73 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Oliveri 83 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Citic Elevator Int'l. 85 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Philp Morris 86 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Procter & Gamble Int'l. 82 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Renault 82 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Siemens West. Fin. 85 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |
| Sumitomo Chan. 79 | 90 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 97 1/4 |

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DO NOT HAVE A FUTURE.
DO NOT HAVE A PLAN.
DO NOT HAVE A GOAL.
DO NOT HAVE A DREAM.
DO NOT HAVE A VISION.
DO NOT HAVE A PURPOSE.
DO NOT HAVE A MISSION.
DO NOT HAVE A PASSION.
DO NOT HAVE A BELIEF.
DO NOT HAVE A FAITH.
DO NOT HAVE A TRUST.
DO NOT HAVE A HOPE.
DO NOT HAVE A LOVE.
DO NOT HAVE A CARE.
DO NOT HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY.
DO NOT HAVE A COMMITMENT.
DO NOT HAVE A DEDICATION.
DO NOT HAVE A SURRENDER.
DO NOT HAVE A RESURRECTION.
DO NOT HAVE A REDEMPTION.
DO NOT HAVE A RESTORATION.
DO NOT HAVE A REVIVAL.
DO NOT HAVE A RENAISSANCE.
DO NOT HAVE A REFORMATION.
DO NOT HAVE A REGENERATION.
DO NOT HAVE A REDEMPTION.
DO NOT HAVE A RESTORATION.
DO NOT HAVE A REVIVAL.
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|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Jim Beam</p> | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Oliveri 85</p> <p>Cite Elevator mil. 85</p> <p>Philip Morris 85</p> <p>Procter & Gamble mil. 82</p> <p>Renault 82</p> <p>Stearns West Flr. 85</p> <p>Sumitomo Chem. 79</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"> <p>100 7</p> <p>100 4</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>92 93</p> <p>93 94</p> <p>104 107</p> <p>99 1/2 191</p> </td> </tr> </table> | <p>Oliveri 85</p> <p>Cite Elevator mil. 85</p> <p>Philip Morris 85</p> <p>Procter & Gamble mil. 82</p> <p>Renault 82</p> <p>Stearns West Flr. 85</p> <p>Sumitomo Chem. 79</p> | <p>100 7</p> <p>100 4</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>92 93</p> <p>93 94</p> <p>104 107</p> <p>99 1/2 191</p> |
| <p>Oliveri 85</p> <p>Cite Elevator mil. 85</p> <p>Philip Morris 85</p> <p>Procter & Gamble mil. 82</p> <p>Renault 82</p> <p>Stearns West Flr. 85</p> <p>Sumitomo Chem. 79</p> | <p>100 7</p> <p>100 4</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>108 6</p> <p>92 93</p> <p>93 94</p> <p>104 107</p> <p>99 1/2 191</p> | | |

SHARES

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>Holiday Trailer Lodges</p> <p>Int. U.S.\$ 1514</p> <p>Unibic Holdings S.A. S.F.R. 1420</p> <p>Satellite Systems Corp. U.S.\$ 20</p> | <p>1514</p> <p>1425</p> <p>20</p> |
|---|-----------------------------------|

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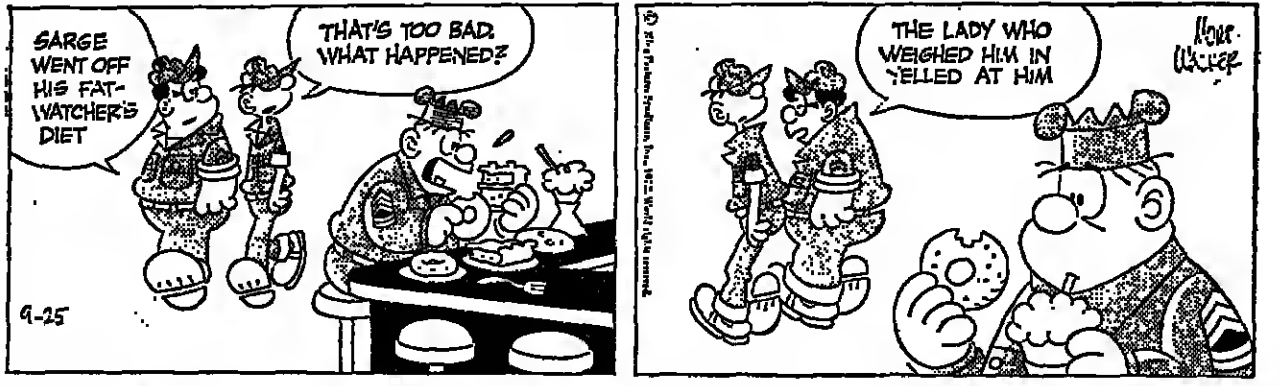
B.C.



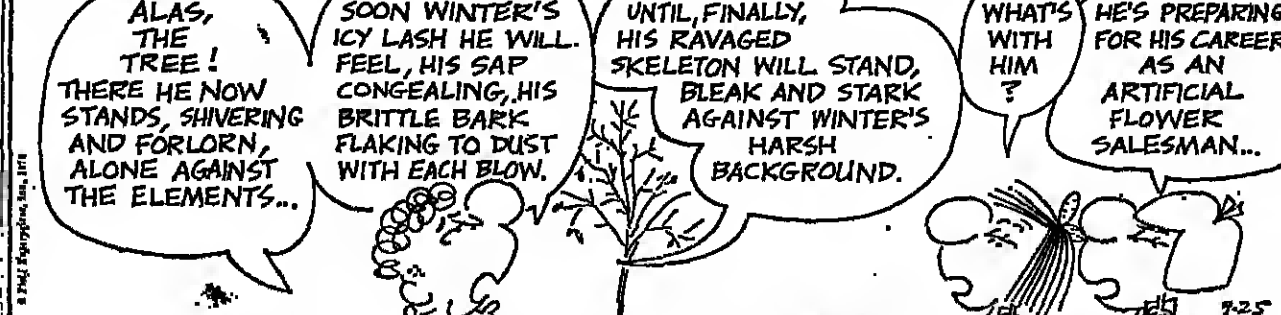
L.I.L. ABNER



B.EETLE BAILEY



M.I.S.S. PEACH



B.U.Z. SAWYER



W.I.Z.A.R.D. of I.D.



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening lead was crucial in the diagrammed deal from the first Italy-United States match in the 1972 World Bridge Team Olympiad. Should West lead a spade or a heart against three no-trump in the closed room Giorgio Belladonna held the South cards and reached game quickly after opening a weak no-trump. Jim Jacoby, as West, hid two diamonds, showing major-suit length, and then "puffed" to lead a spade when North raised no-trump to game.

South put up the jack in dummy, holding the trick, and knew that no suit was likely to break. With diamonds marked on his right, he led the diamond queen

from dummy and followed with the ten.

East did the best he could by playing low promptly, but Belladonna had the courage of his convictions and played low from his hand. This gave him eight tricks, and he was able to make the ninth by leading toward the heart king in "dummy."

In this replay, Bob Goldman of the Aces reached the same three no-trump contract by a slower route, beginning with a one-diamond bid, a take-out double and a redouble. West subsequently bid both his suits, so the declarer again had a clear distributional picture.

He also made the winning play in diamonds to make four tricks, but there was a vital difference. The opening lead was a heart, not a spade, and there was no way for South to make more than eight tricks. Italy gained 12 international match points.

| NORTH | | EAST (D) | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| ♠ A Q 10 9 4 | ♠ 8 7 | ♠ A Q 10 9 4 | ♠ 8 7 |
| ♥ A J 8 6 5 | ♥ Q 10 5 | ♥ A J 8 6 5 | ♥ Q 10 5 |
| ♦ 7 3 | ♦ A K 8 6 | ♦ 7 3 | ♦ A K 8 6 |
| ♣ 7 | ♣ K Q 8 5 | ♣ 7 | ♣ K Q 8 5 |
| SOUTH | | WEST | |
| ♠ K 5 3 | ♠ 10 7 4 3 | ♠ A Q 10 9 4 | ♠ 8 7 |
| ♥ 10 7 4 3 | ♥ A K 8 6 | ♥ A J 8 6 5 | ♥ Q 10 5 |
| ♦ A 2 | ♦ A K 8 6 | ♦ 7 3 | ♦ A K 8 6 |
| ♣ K 5 3 | ♣ 10 7 4 3 | ♣ 7 | ♣ K Q 8 5 |

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1NT 20 3NT. Pass Pass Pass West led the spade ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

| | | |
|--------|----------|--------|
| TOMES | ROBB | TEHA |
| SHARP | FAIRY | LAND |
| INTRO | FAIRY | LAND |
| NOHIT | SOAKS | IN |
| ALMSA | OSAKA | |
| GANG | SON | DULCET |
| ASH | THREW | TOONE |
| VEAT | THIRTEEN | TORRE |
| QUAD | SHANK | LOUP |
| STEVES | WATTS | PILLE |
| ELVIC | ELON | |
| ASPRE | ARGON | |
| OWING | STROKE | |
| ZIAME | WAIN | SOEIA |
| EGER | DSVP | OFIER |

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHERE THE WASTELAND ENDS

Politics and Transcendence in Post-Industrial Society

By Theodore Roszak. Doubleday. 492 pp. \$19.

(First in a two-part review)

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHAT Theodore Roszak offers us in "Where the Wasteland Ends" is nothing less than a state of the union message on the condition of the human soul. He begins it by saying that most of us hardly have anything resembling a soul left, that we have "matured" under the influence of science to a point where the very word soul has a childish and sentimental connotation. Our religious feelings, as we once knew them—what the author calls our "transcendent energies"—have been exiled from the social order, except, he points out, where they have taken refuge in psychedelic experiences, sensory awareness groups and Oriental philosophies, all of which are looked upon as either crimes, fads or lunatic fringe activities.

As William Blake said, our "mind-forged manacles" have tried to "break the divine vision." Mr. Roszak finds that we have "progressed" from physical to spiritual starvation. It is the paradox of our time that things get worse as they get better, that we need ever more expertise to extricate us from the predicament in which our experts have landed us. The odor of alienation still clings to liberal humanism, the finest flower of urban-industrial civilization. The best it can offer, in Bertrand Russell's words, is "the firm foundation of unyielding despair."

Science can only condescend to "conquer" nature, whose warm embrace once "precluded both arrogance and that dispiriting conviction of cosmic absurdity which haunts contemporary culture." Nature now is as preposterous as a supermarket. "While urban-industrial society grows intellectually fat on a smorgasbord of cultural tidbits, the world as a whole becomes steadily poorer in real food variety."

The problem is an old one. In claiming historical validity, the book argues that Christianity destroyed the power of myth, and "the rhapsodic reports of the past became the obituary of religion." As Calvin said, "the mind of man... is a perpetual manufacturing of idols"—he is forever imagining what he needs. Fear of this idolatry led the church to "desacralize" nature, to separate it from God, which then "became that cosmic booulion cube in which all holiness was now to be concentrated for safe keeping." In such a world, beauty is cut loose from the sacramental base and becomes an idol or decadent pleasure.

In our diminished mode of consciousness—stripped of its transcendent energies—we suffer from what Blake called "single vision." Mr. Roszak suggests that sleep—the only regular escape from chilling reason—may be a compensating "natural high," a need for an alternative and replenishing kind of consciousness. But dreams—our repository of wonders—are censored for a very reason. The body's real is suppressed by the head, which under the influence of sleep seeks to "imperialize" the senses in the least of our represses for it is still alive and fight! Our horror of the organic—"a thing alive, mindless and gooey anything sloppy, slothful, light scent, smelly, slimy, gurgling, tressent, mushy, grubby"—attests to the larger denial of the flesh.

Speaking of therapy as a remedy for some of these symptoms, on the nearest doorstep, with all the metaphysical commitments drained off, deals with that part of ourselves—ignored by modern life—which is left "to wither in the cows heart." "Sacramental consciousness," a participation in nature would be the ideal of therapy for where this has atrophied "there can be no confounding epiphanies," no awareness of things we feel beyond knowing.

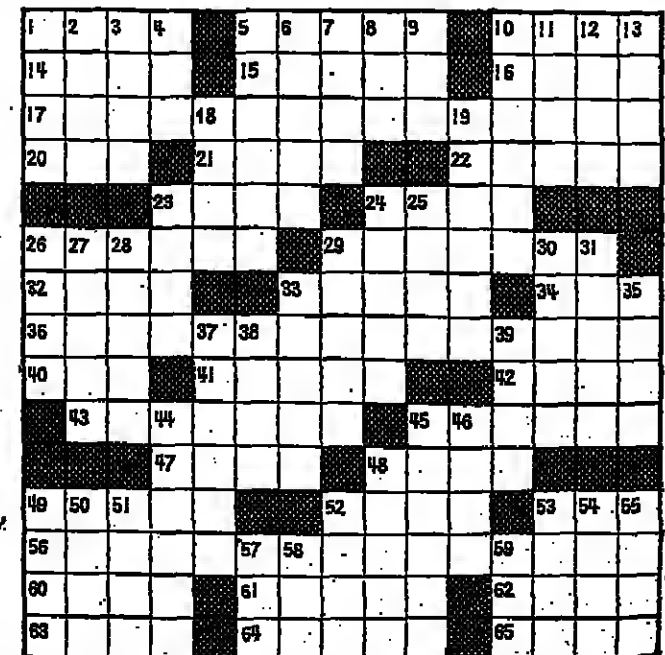
The scientific act of knowing "is an act of alienation," a forcing of experience out and away from the grip of the person. But, the author continues, "it is as irresponsible to leave untraced knowledge lying about to produce tables and abounds, on the nearest doorstep. Not many of us—our artists are notable exceptions—can be expected to join with Nietzsche in "the thrilling sensation of our own nothingness." Mr. Roszak finds that as science gets further from the lay citizen's understanding, "the resulting spiritual strain will be much more than most people can live with gracefully." One can't go on indefinitely acknowledging that which makes one's world go round is hopelessly beyond one's comprehension. At least when the church's higher theology passed its flock's understanding, they were given an active ritual life as a consolation. Science, though it is stingy with consolations, its goal, says R.F. Skinner, is "the destruction of mysteries." In "Where the Wasteland Ends," we see this same tendency imposing "a politics in which nothing remains but the administrative adjustments of people to specifiable standards of conduct and interaction." This is a bleak picture, a moon landscape indeed, but Mr. Roszak does not propose to abandon us there. In the second half of his book, which will be dealt with tomorrow, he shows us, with a tough-mindedness and erudition that these qualities can really command, what the irrational, the transcendent and the rhapsodic can do for us. He shows us, that though "humanism has not the necessary psychic leverage" to lift us out of the wasteland, contemporary man may still have a few other tricks up his raveled sleeve.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | ACROSS | | | | | | | | | | DOWN | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------------|----|-------------------|------|----------------|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------|----|-------------------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | Knife used in Philippines | 49 | Loathe | 24 | Supreme joy | 52 | Fervent chill | 25 | Vulgar negative | 1 | Eastern Church | 38 | Knots lace | 39 | River to Seine | 44 | Like some music | 45 | Wrongs |
| 5 | Colorado park | 53 | Reverential fear | 26 | Asca | 56 | Certain dame | 27 | Computer material | 2 | Animals | 3 | Falsified | 46 | Great number | 47 | Sprightly | 48 | Old zither |
| 10 | Irritating child | 60 | Odd, in Scotland | 28 | Mexican pal | 61 | Passage | 62 | Sell | 4 | Baseball great | 5 | Come out | 49 | Old zither | 50 | Like a certain cupboard | 51 | Take on |
| 14 | Departure | 63 | Fishing gear | 29 | More certain | 64 | Native U.S. music | 65 | Chopping tools | 6 | French river | 7 | N. M. Indian | 52 | West Indian bayberry | 53 | Neighbor of N.Y.S.E. | 54 | Diminish |
| 15 | Wealth | 66 | Genus of flower | 30 | Get away from | 67 | Reedaceous instruction | | | 8 | Abstract being | 9 | Fast plane | 55 | Terminates | 56 | Care for tests | 57 | Banana yield |
| 16 | Genus of flower | | | 31 | Disturb | | | | | 10 | Dress ornament | 11 | Overhonor of N.Y.S.E. | 58 | Terminates | 59 | Egg cells | | |
| 17 | Reedaceous instruction | | | 32 | Heavily body | | | | | 12 | Confine | 13 | Russian agency | | | | | | |
| 20 | Also | | | 33 | Employers | | | | | 14 | Unconfront | 15 | Handle roughly | | | | | | |
| 21 | River in Italy | | | 34 | Garment addition | | | | | 16 | Unconfront | 17 | Doorway support | | | | | | |
| 22 | Yitties | | | | | | | | | 18 | Unconfront | 19 | Hebrew ancestor | | | | | | |
| 23 | Bravot | | | | | | | | | 19 | Unconfront | 20 | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Judge's seat | | | | | | | | | 20 | Unconfront | 21 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Responsible | | | | | | | | | 21 | Unconfront | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Move snailily | | | | | | | | | 22 | Unconfront | 23 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | "This one's" | | | | | | | | | 23 | Unconfront | 24 | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Mutiny ship | | | | | | | | | 24 | Unconfront | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 34 | "Lady known as" | | | | | | | | | 25 | Unconfront | 26 | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Lindy's vehicle | | | | | | | | | 26 | Unconfront | 27 | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Harbor craft | | | | | | | | | 27 | Unconfront | 28 | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Designates | | | | | | | | | 28 | Unconfront | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Unused | | | | | | | | | 29 | Unconfront | 30 | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Breakfast gadget | | | | | | | | | 30 | Unconfront | 31 | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Rate | | | | | | | | | 31 | Unconfront | 32 | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Eram | | | | | | | | | 32 | Unconfront | 33 | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Ready, willing and — | | | | | | | | | 33 | Unconfront | 34 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 34 | Unconfront | 35 | | | | | | | |



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGOBS

YERFO

TRYDAW

BOREEF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Point the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UTTER TEASE IMPUTE HOOKUP
Answer: What you wouldn't do if you heard he cheated at golf—"PUTT" IT PAST HIM

Observer

Political Renovations

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The new Agnew, which is being used for this year's political campaign, was built by Himmel & Hump of Houston, Texas, the same firm that built the first three new Nixon houses in the mid-1960s.

Republican money managers are furious about the cost, which has already reached \$7 million, with vital replacement parts still to be delivered. Knute Hump, founder of the distinguished old politician-renovating firm, rejects Republican charges that mismanagement and inefficiency resulted in the cost overrun of \$4.5 million.



Baker

"Naturally," says Hump, "we added a few million on to the price after we got into production. The new Agnew, after all, is basically a government contract."

Most of the added costs, however, resulted from the Republican Party's indecision about what they wanted," he insists.

"When they came down to the plan," Hump says, "the only specification they had was that they wanted something completely innocuous and didn't want to go over \$500,000. They said the President was getting a new car at a cost of \$50,000, and he thought it was silly to pay more than that for a new Agnew, since they would probably trade it in anyway right after the election."

Hump turned the Republicans over to his partner, Slim Himmel, the technical genius whose name is a household word among renovated politicians. Himmel showed them a new Humphrey he had put together last spring in the hope of making a quick sale to the Democrats. He said he would take off the dove feathers, reduce the noise level, put on the characteristic Agnew nose and let them have it for \$500,000 in time for the Republican National Convention.

This was substantially the Agnew that appeared at Miami Beach in August and told reporters they were going to see a different Agnew in the coming campaign.

Flying home from Miami, this Agnew began to talk at extreme length and to buttonhole passengers in the aisle, telling them that Lyndon Johnson had forced him to support policies he hated. The new Agnew, in short, was turning back into the new Humphrey. Somebody at Himmel & Hump had neglected to solder the vital identity tab, without which new politicians cannot remember which new politicians they are supposed to be.

There was a factory recall. Republicans were furious. They demanded a brand-new new Agnew with elaborate safety devices.

Slim Himmel is proud of what resulted. The new Agnew, he says, has more back-up systems than the Boeing-747. For example, it has a long piece of aluminum coming on a red warning light flashes under the eysrows and a shrill buzzer concealed in the nose is immediately activated, making it impossible for anybody to hear the rest of the speech.

Himmel & Hump hope that the new Agnew will prove so successful that they will get the post-election contract for the next new Nixon. The last new Nixon built by Slim Himmel was the one that led the Republicans' 1968 congressional campaign, and it always seemed to have a cold.

The new Nixons since then have been the work of Flair, Bohm and Associates of Nashville or of Pines' New Wash-and-Election Days Miracles, Inc., of Fresno, Calif. Many Republicans are outraged about the present new Nixon, which is a Pines model.

It had scarcely been delivered at the White House when it announced that it was a Keynesian in economics and didn't think Chiang Kai-shek was terribly important. It dines in Peking and the Democrats said it would take off the dove feathers, reduce the noise level, put on the characteristic Agnew nose and let them have it for \$500,000 in time for the Republican National Convention.

Canada Barely Gives Russia Hockey Lesson

NHL Stars Cut Series Deficit To One Game

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—

Team Canada scored three goals within a minute and a half in the second period and then hung on to take a 3-2 victory over the Soviet Union's national ice hockey team tonight.

The Canadian victory cuts the Soviet lead in the eight-game series to 3 games to 2 with one tie, and kept alive Canada's hopes to win the series. Before the series started, the Canadian players said they had to win all eight games to show their supremacy.

The scoring was packed into the second period and opened when Yuri Lyapkina beat goalie Ken Dryden on a slap shot from the blue line with 1 minute 12 seconds gone in the period.

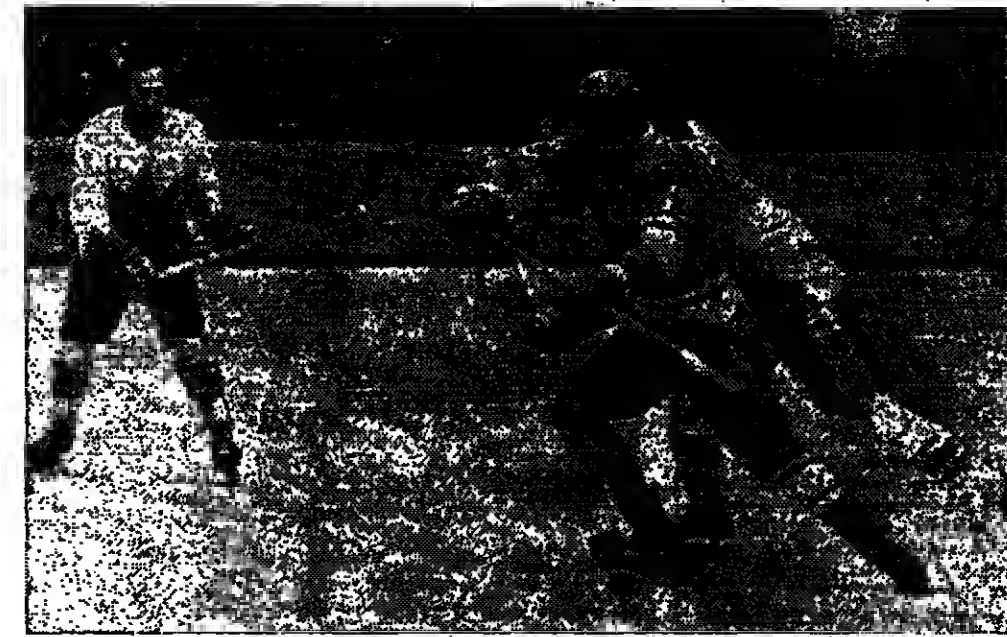
Denny Hall evened the score four minutes later when he tipped in a shot in a melee in front of Soviet goalie Vladimir Tret'yak.

Yvan Cournoyer, a little more than a minute later, blasted a shot past the young Soviet goalie to give the Canadians a 2-1 lead. Fifteen seconds later, winger Paul Henderson put Canada ahead, 3-1, on what proved to be the decisive goal when he stole the puck from a momentarily flustered Russian defenseman, drove the Soviet goal and fired the puck home.

The game got rough and almost out of hand and penalties, protested by the Canadians, left them two men short in the second period with Hull and Bobby Clarke in the penalty box.

With the two-man advantage, Alexander Yakushev took a pass from Vladimir Shadrin and flicked it in at close range to make the score 3-2.

West German referees Franz Bader and Josef Kempfle drew howls of protest from the 2,600 Canadian fans who came to Moscow for the series. Also attending the game at the Luzhniki Sports Palace was Soviet Premier Nikolai V. Podgorny.



COLD WAR—Vladimir Shadrin of the Soviet Union battles for puck with hidden Team Canada player last night on Moscow ice. The Canadians scored a 3-2 victory.

Clarke was soon knocked down and his stick broken by Valery Khramov. Then, after a brief showing match, Khramov sent off a swing at Clarke. The Canadian was sent off for a two-minute penalty for "slashing" and when he protested, an additional 10-minute misconduct penalty was imposed.

Near the end of the unruly second period, 230-pound defenseman Alexander Ragulin knocked down Canadian captain Phil Esposito, and then sent him down again when the forward got to his feet.

Esposito was penalized for high sticking and when the angry National Hockey League star swarmed around the referee to question the call, Bader called a two-minute bench penalty on the Canadians for interference.

Some fine defensive skating and stick handling by Gary Bergman, Brad Park and Peter Mahovlich prevented the anxious Soviets from profiting from their second two-man advantage.

The Soviets, who poured in five third-period goals in the opening game of the Moscow series to defeat the tired Canadians, couldn't find the opening this time against the hustling, hard-checking visitors.

"What topped it off was what Coach Harry Sinden did on Thursday, the day before the first game [a 5-4 loss] in Moscow," said Hadfield. "Sinden called out the lines he was going to start. We were all standing on the ice. He called out the four forward lines and they paraded off. Then he called out my name and I was standing by myself along the boards. That did it, as far as I was concerned."

Hadfield conceded his pride had been hurt. "There was only one other guy out there who had more goals than I did," he said. "That was Phil Esposito of the Boston Bruins." Sinden should have had the decency to tell me in advance instead of making me stand by myself. You'll see, there'll be other guys leaving by the end of the weekend."

Within a few hours, Hadfield's prophecy came true. Phil Esposito, the Buffalo Sabres' fine young center, left after Sinden announced he would not start today's game.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Vic Hadfield, the Rangers' all-star left wing who quit Team Canada in Moscow, said yesterday many members of the team were annoyed with the coach, the training camp routine and the boobying by their Canadian countrymen.

Hadfield, one of the few National Hockey League players who has scored 50 goals in a season, was back home in Oakville, Ontario, following his departure on Friday.

PEOPLE: The Brooklyn Bridge Has an Eager Buyer

BRIDGING A CULTURE GAP? The guy who offers to sell you the Brooklyn Bridge is traditionally one of those fast-spoken city slickers, but this time it's John Vliet Lindsay himself, his honor the mayor of New York City, who's thinking about selling the old East River span.

Lindsay has invited Mayor Rios A. Beasing of Brooklyn Park, Minn., to New York to discuss Rios' desire to buy the Brooklyn Bridge. Rios says he wants it so his town's 30,000 inhabitants can cross the Mississippi River and broaden their "cultural horizons." Rios complained that federal and state agencies had rejected his town's request for a bridge of its own and said perhaps New York, with 51 bridges, had one to "spare."

Lindsay replied that ownership of the 1,500-foot-long Brooklyn Bridge was not "altogether clear" because "rumors abound that it has been sold a number of different times to a number of purchasers." He added, "However, as best we can tell, it is still ours," and invited Rios to the big town for a personal tour and discussion of a possible deal.

LATEST ODDITIES FROM ENGLAND.—Medical student David McMillen, 23, started a little red garden at his Baker Street apartment in central London. He was fined \$40 when authorities found his crop was marijuana.

In Chalfont, England, sewer diggers somehow buried an early Roman boundary stone that weighs more than a ton and is over five feet tall. "I think it's outrageous," said parish councillor Peter Burckett when told that it would cost \$25,000 to find and restore the stone.

Back in London, Scotland Yard has asked all Metropolitan London bobbies to be on the lookout for the police force's "no parking" plastic cones. Souvenir hunters, illegal parkers and other scoundrels have stolen 3,000 of the cones in the last year, the Yard said.

Buckingham Palace has denied a report in the Melbourne Herald that Queen Elizabeth II is considering the purchase of a farm in Australia. The report said Her Majesty would raise horses and cattle and her husband, Prince Philip, had informal talks with the plan with Sir Alexander

Downer, Australia's high commissioner in London. The queen would spend several months each year at the farm. "The queen and Prince Philip are not contemplating buying any property in Australia," said the palace, positively.

THE SHOW FOLK MUST ON.—Joan Crawford, list 64 in the Motion Picture Almanac but thought by some to be even more mature vivienne, she wants to continue acting would play an ape if they let me to." Noting that distinguished actor Maurice Evans portrayed an ape in "Planet of the Apes," Crawford said she could play a similar role. "I'm still active and I want to act," stated in a New York Times interview.

The interviewer said that Crawford, whose reddish hair tinged with white only at temples under her wig, depicts sex discussions by other actresses. She said she does agree with Charlotte Colburn, 60 years old, attractive, it's nice to be a widow. Crawford, a widow since death of her fourth husband, Peppi-Corle executive Alfred St. declared: "It's nice to be a widow. You bet I want to get married again. I shouldn't say in print. Whenever I do, I hear beginning to do. I'm 60 years old, attractive, it's nice to be a widow. Crawford, a widow since death of her fourth husband, Peppi-Corle executive Alfred St. declared: "It's nice to be a widow. You bet I want to get married again. I shouldn't say in print. Whenever I do, I hear beginning to do. I'm 60 years old, attractive, it's nice to be a widow. Crawford, a widow since death of her fourth husband, Peppi-Corle executive Alfred St. declared: "It's nice to be a widow. You bet I want to get married again. I shouldn't say in print. 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